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[SIXPENCE.]

THE PAST AND FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

PRIOR to the discussions which have recently taken place in Parliament the British public knew but little of the affairs of India. The ideas of most people upon the subject were vast, but vague. They took but little interest in what they so imperfectly understood; and devoted far more attention to French politics, which scarcely concerned them at all, than they bestowed upon the affairs of an empire, the most splendid in the world, and whose well-being was intimately associated with that of Great Britain. The recent and still pending debates upon Sir Charles Wood's bill have somewhat enlightened the public mind. The fearful importance of the subject begins to be understood. The designs of Russia on Constantinople have still further excited the attention of reflecting men. Russia is no friend of our dominion in the East. Wherever disaffection against our rule has been excited in the councils or armies of the native Princes, the intrigues of the agents and emissaries of Russia have been palpably discernible. The loss of India—by our own neglect or misgovernment, or in consequence of the secret machinations or open hostilities of Russia or any other power—would be one of the direst blows that could be inflicted upon England. All these things are more keenly felt than they were a few months ago; and India has at length assumed her proper place in the estimation of that great people, who are responsible to God and man for the good government of one hundred and fifty millions of their fellow-creatures.

In our Journal of the 14th of May last we briefly sketched the leading facts of the history of British rule in India. We now return to the subject, to show in greater detail the actual relations between England and her dependency, that our readers may more fully comprehend, not only what Sir Charles Wood's Bill attempts to do, but what it leaves undone. It will, we think, be seen that the reforms proposed by the Government are safe and useful, as far as they go. They do not exhaust the subject, but at all events they oppose no obstacle to their own extension, nor at-

tempt to settle the mightier questions that are certain to arise ere British statesmen can be entitled to say that they have done their best and their utmost for the people of India.

The East India Company was originally established solely to prosecute trade. It soon had to defend its factories by force of arms; and, taking advantage of internal dissensions, formed alliances with native Princes against their personal enemies, and thus, in detail, conquered the whole territory. The oppressive and intolerant reign of Aurengzebe shook the territory of the Moghul Empire to its foundations; and his death, in 1706, precipitated the catastrophe. His provincial governors established independent kingdoms, and arrayed themselves with the Royal insignia of the Musnud. In 1739 Nadir Shah quitted Delhi, and in 1756 Clive won the battle of Plassy, which virtually made us masters of the richest and most populous division of the empire, which had been broken up into the following six principal states:—1. The Nizam. 2. The Mahratta Confederacy. 3. Mysore. 4. Oude. 5. Bengal. 6. The Rajpoot States. The victory of Lord Clive was followed by the grant of the Dewany of Bengal, by Shah Aulum. And in this manner the East India Company took its rank among the sovereigns of India. Since the days of the hero of Plassy, this corporation has advanced from conquest to conquest, and now claims to be Lord Paramount, securing its power by a standing army, which costs about twelve millions annually.

The political Government of India is of a very mixed and complicated nature, and is frequently termed a double Government, divided between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. To these are attached a Secret Committee in London, and a host of administrative functionaries throughout Hindestan. The East India Company received its first charter of incorporation from the Crown; and in no period of its history has it ever exercised a perfectly independent sway; the authority committed to it having always been limited in duration, and renewable from epoch to epoch. Till 1708 it was a corporation of mere traders; but in that year the Courts of Directors and Proprietors were regularly constituted. In 1726 the Company was permitted to construct Mayoralty Courts at Calcutta, Madras, and Bom-

bay, and a Court of Quarter Sessions; while an appeal was directed to the three Presidencies, to be heard before the President and Council. In 1753 European courts of justice were established. The Regulating Act was passed in 1773, and took effect in India during the following year. Its chief provisions appointed a Governor-General in Council, and a Supreme Court of Judicature. In 1784 the Board of Control was established, for the purpose of supervising the proceedings of the East India Company, restraining its acts, and directing the main principles of Indian policy; but it was not till 1788 that the relative position and power of both were adjusted. During four years they were jealous rivals, disputing the authority of each other; but from that date to the present day the Board of Control has been really absolute. The Directors are elected by the holders of proprietary stock; and, out of thirty, who constitute the entire body, six annually go out of office by rotation. The salary of a Director is only £300 per annum; but the patronage of each averages from £13,000 to £14,000; and £4000 has often been spent in canvassing the constituency, which numbers about 2000. The election is determined by proxy and ballot. The Secret Committee of the India House is always composed of the Chairman, Deputy-Chairman, and Senior Director. It is their business to receive despatches from India, which they are not allowed to read, but are compelled to send unopened to the Board of Control; and they forward despatches to India prepared by that Board, as instructions sanctioned by themselves, however much they may disapprove of their substance. In fact, the Secret Committee, as Mr. Sullivan has truly remarked, is "a screen," behind which the Board of Control retires when it dreads publicity and exposure.

The Board of Control consists of a President and two Secretaries. The salary of the President is £3500 a year—to be raised to £5000 by an amendment agreed to by the Government in the debate of Tuesday evening last. The President shares the official patronage of the India House, and is allowed to expend secret-service money at his discretion, for which he is wholly irresponsible; and in a single year the amount has exceeded £100,000. In this respect he is far more privileged than the



RUSSIAN EMBASSY.

CONSTANTINOPLE.

MOSQUE OF THE LATE SULTAN MAHMOUD.

Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who is limited to £10,000 a year; and is, moreover, obliged to swear, at the end of every twelve months, that whatever was expended was absolutely necessary for the public service. The President alone can make war or peace; and the real truth is that he holds, with scarcely any check, the power of an irresponsible autocrat, to whom the Directors are subservient. Lord Ellenborough has avowed frankly that the President is an absolute Dictator. He gave the following statement in evidence:—"The President of the Board of Control can now overrule the Directors; they can now do no more than express an opinion; they have, in fact, no authority. I know that when I was at the Board of Control I conducted the government; there is no doubt about that." The President enters office and retires from it with his party. He is not required to know anything of India; but by an amendment introduced into Sir Charles Wood's bill, he is to be assisted by a political and permanent secretary. Since 1820, the average tenure of office for each President has been less than two years; in the last twelve months there have been three changes; so that an ignorant man has no time to learn his business. It is to such incompetency that the welfare of 150,000,000 of people has been hitherto committed. The fact is, that all the real business at Cannon-row is entrusted to the clerks, whose situations are permanent, whatever Ministry may rule in Downing-street.

The Indian branch of the Administration is conducted by a Governor-General and Council, with Governors and Councils at Madras and Bombay; a Governor without a Council for Bengal; and another for the north-west provinces. The Punjab is managed by a Board of Administration; Scinde and British Burmah, by individual Commissioners. The civil government of Bengal costs £432,970; of Bombay, £130,000; and of Madras, about the same sum. The north-west provinces, where there are no Councils, are civilly governed for rather less than £10,000. The Board of Administration for the Punjab figures for £54,000; and Scinde is managed for £10,000. The salary of the Governor-General is £24,000, and he is allowed £53,252 for his annual visit to the upper provinces. The military salary of the Commander-in-Chief is £8000, and as a Member of Council he receives £10,000 per annum—though, as he lives a thousand miles from the Council Chamber, he rarely enters it after having gone through the ceremony of being sworn into office. At the minor presidencies, the salaries of the Commanders-in-Chief are one-half of the preceding sums.

The local government in India is administered by covenanted and uncovenanted servants. The former include 6000 European officers and 800 civilians: all these are appointed by the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and hold the Company's covenants. The uncovenanted servants are natives, whose remuneration is trifling, while their duties are laborious; and, whatever may be their merits, they can never rise above a subordinate condition. This injustice had often been protested against by such high authorities as the late Duke of Wellington, Sir Thomas Munro, and Sir John Malcolm; and when the charter was renewed in 1833, the Imperial Parliament inserted a clause which was designed to put an end to this exclusive system. It ran thus:—"That no native of such territories, nor any natural born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason only of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the same Company." We are informed by Mr. Sullivan that, "when the merits of this clause were discussed in Parliament, Lords Lansdowne and Ellenborough, Messrs. Wynne, Grant, and Macaulay, all dwelt upon the necessity of opening to natives all offices for which they might prove themselves to be qualified; and Mr. Grant, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, distinctly declared that, under the clause alluded to, natives would be eligible to a seat in the Supreme Council." From 1833 to the present hour that clause has remained a dead letter, not one native having been raised to the covenanted service. The Court of Directors dreaded the clause as fatal to their patronage, and interfering with what they seem to consider the reversionary rights and vested interests of their sons, nephews, and cousins. When Sir John Cam Hobhouse was President of the Board of Control he gave a writship in the Company's service to the adopted son of the late Rajah Ram Mohun Roy, born a Brahmin of the highest class, but who was converted to Christianity. His qualifications were undoubted, or Sir John would not, it is fairly to be presumed, have conferred the appointment. The Directors remonstrated, and thus opposed the clause to which we have referred. The President of the Board of Control had the weakness to yield, and thus impliedly threw a censure on the Act of Parliament. Another case has occurred. A native surgeon, named Chickkerbutty, who had received an excellent medical education, came to England to complete his studies, and was declared eminently qualified by competent judges to practise as a surgeon and physician. He was strongly recommended to the Court of Directors for an appointment in the covenanted service; but his claims were rejected.

When it is desired to evade justice, it is easy to invent plausible pretexts, which satisfy those who never look further than the surface of things; and, accordingly, the Directors have contended that men of colour are of a low intellectual organisation, and unfitted for superior offices, either military or civil. It is, however, an undoubted fact, that this unworthy imputation was never uttered during our early struggles for dominion; for under Lawrence and Clive, when we came into collision with French troops, the British Sepoys were commanded by a native general, Mahomet Issoof. In his Indian despatches, the late Duke of Wellington spoke in the highest terms of the natives employed under him in the public service. "He speaks (says Mr. Sullivan) with the highest admiration of the civil administration of Poorneah, the Regent of Mysore, of the diplomatic talents and services of Gorind Rao, of the military qualifications and strict integrity of Bisnapunt; and the names of these individuals will go down to posterity in his pages. And yet Poorneah, who had been the principal minister of Hyder and Tippoo, and who ruled Mysore for eleven years in a manner that called forth the admiration of the Duke of Wellington, would, for want of 'moral qualities,' be debarred from holding a higher office under our Government than that of judge of a county court; and Bisnapunt, who had commanded armies under those princes, and who commanded 3000 horse in such a way as to call forth the highest praise of the Great Captain, would be placed under the youngest European Ensign, and be ineligible to a higher command than that of a company of Sepoys." The civil departments of the covenanted service are filled up by nominees of the Directors educated at Haileybury, and who are sent out to India at an age when they ought still to be *in statu pupillari*. Their utter incompetency is no bar to their appointment, for that would be a serious limitation to lucre of patronage. The late Mr. Empson, when Professor of Law in Haileybury College, was examined before the Select Committee of Parliament, in 1832, and stated that "there certainly has been felt to be in the College a moral obligation on the part of the professors to send out young men who are not qualified to go. I have, unfortunately, much to my suffering, acted upon it. Young men, imperfectly qualified, go out, and remonstrances come from India, that the College does not answer its purpose." How does this occur? From the circumstance that all youths who are nominated to the College have a right to be passed after a residence of two, and, at the most, of three years, however obtuse or uninformed. It is to this favoured class that all the lucrative appointments are given, from which the natives are excluded. These grievances are specially felt in the judicial departments, where causes are decided by men

utterly ignorant of the language of the witnesses, and where the effect of oral evidence, as tested in a tribunal in this country, is almost nugatory, since it must be communicated to the judge through a translation, and thus loses its saliency and point.

Such is a rapid outline of the machinery of the Government by which our Eastern empire is administered at home and in India; and, if a fair estimate be made of its merits and demerits, it must be conceded that more extensive reforms are needed than those which are now under the discussion of the Legislature.

The true extent of the capabilities of India are unknown to the people of England; and those best acquainted with them declare that we have only yet scratched the surface of its industrial wealth. It is, apparently, an inexhaustible mine of treasure. We gained it by the sword; we can only retain it by justice.

CONSTANTINOPLE.—BOUYOUK-DERE.

THE portion of the environs of Constantinople pictured on the preceding page, is at this moment a locality of unusual interest; for here and at Therapia are the summer residences of most of the Ambassadors. The traveller who enters the Bosphorus from the Black Sea, after passing four white castles or batteries, shining on either side in deep contrast with the green hills, and deeper hued cypresses above and around them, arrives at the Bouyouk-Déré, or Bujukdereh (the great valley), as the Turks call this splendid spot. Here stands the palace of the Russian Embassy, to which spot the thoughts of the Turkish population of Constantinople revert sometimes with fear and misgivings, and at other times with deep indignation. In the centre of the View is the celebrated Mosque built by the late Sultan Mahmoud. A battery extends along the water's edge in front of the Mosque. The building on an eminence to the left is the residence of the Russian Ambassador. It occupies the most commanding situation in the city, and can be seen from the waters of the Bosphorus on all sides.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Thursday.

The excursion of the Emperor and Empress to the Eaux-Bonnes and the Pyrenees, is definitely abandoned for the present. Two causes are stated as leading to this decision—the one political, it being suspected that the attitude that Russia is disposed to take is less favourable to a pacific conclusion than the accounts of the last fortnight or three weeks promised; the other personal, relating to the supposed condition of the Empress: but which of these be the real reason, or if both combine, we cannot positively ascertain. It appears that her Majesty purposes, shortly, going to Trianon, which is to be prepared as one of her summer residences, and where she intends passing much of the remainder of the season.

Despite the cares of State, the Emperor and Empress take advantage of the very few fine days that this most miserable season affords to make excursions in the vicinity of the capital. A few days since they went, accompanied by the Duc and Duchesse d'Albe, and a party consisting of about fifteen or eighteen persons, in the Imperial yacht, from St. Cloud to St. Germain. Here the equipages of the Court awaited them; and, after a drive in the forest, they proceeded to the Muette, a *rendezvous de chasse*, which has been repaired and re-furnished. Here a magnificent dinner was served by torchlight, after which Louis Napoleon set the example of a *bal impromptu*, by taking the Empress by the waist, and ordering the music in attendance to strike up a *valse*. The party only reached St. Cloud at three or four o'clock in the morning; where tea and coffee were served, which the Emperor insisted upon their remaining to partake of.

It is asserted that the Emperor intends going in person to break up the Camp at Satory, and conduct the army to Compiègne; where a grand banquet is to be prepared for the officers.

The Duchesse d'Albe, whose sufferings from neuralgic headaches have been greatly relieved by the medical treatment she has undergone in Paris, to which she came principally for advice—is, we believe—about shortly to take her departure.

The examination of the Opéra Comique conspiracy has, we learn, incriminated many persons previously unsuspected: among others, certain members of the liberal professions: an *avocat*, three physicians, and five or six *étudiants*, are among the number arrested on suspicion.

A letter from M. de Lamartine, read in our presence a few days since, gives an instance of the probity and good faith of the Turkish Government at the moment of its political troubles, which we think worth citing:—"I have," says the writer, "this moment received intelligence of the payment of my annuity of 20,000 francs by the Ottoman Government. Thus, my treaty is punctually executed in the midst of the public distress."

It is said that the Queen Marie Christina purposes going to Claremont to visit the Queen Marie Amélie. All the boxes of the Court at the different theatres have been placed at her disposal, and she has, on several occasions, appeared in them. She receives all the members of the *Corps Diplomatique* at the Malmaison, where the Princess Mathilde has been to visit her; but the *ex-roi* Jerome and the Prince Napoleon have hitherto abstained from going to offer their *homages*, to avoid giving countenance to the report of the marriage between the latter and the daughter of the Queen.

The *roi* Jerome, who purposed passing, as usual, a portion of the season at the *établissement des bains* of Frascati, at Havre, has countermanded the preparations made for the excursion, and goes instead to the Château de Meudon, in the neighbourhood of Paris, which residence has been lent him for the season by Louis Napoleon.

Already are the preparations for the fête of the 15th of August commencing in the Place de la Concorde, which, with the grand avenue of the Champs Elysées, the Arc de Triomphe, and the *quais* from the Pont Royal to the Pont de Grenelle, are to be the theatre of the fête. A new mode of illumination, of a most magnificent description, invented by M. Alexis Godillot, and approved by M. Achille Fould, Minister of State and M. Visconti, architect of the Imperial Household, is, we are told, to be adopted for the Arc de Triomphe, on this occasion.

Among the branches of commerce which have shown the greatest increase and development within the last few years—the two last especially—is that of the culture and sale of flowers for the Paris market. Not only has the quantity more than tripled what it was ten years since, but the prices, instead of diminishing in consequence of the increased supply, have risen in a no less remarkable degree. In consequence of this fact, the Ville de Paris has adopted the project of constructing, at the entrance of the Bois de Boulogne, a vast flower-garden, comprising several acres of ground, and containing immense green and hot-houses, furnished with the rarest and most beautiful foreign plants. The privilege of this establishment, which is under the especial patronage of the Princess Mathilde, whose name it is to bear, is to be accorded to M. Lemiché, one of the most celebrated horticulturists in France.

A project is said to be entertained for the erection of a new Opera House, on a scale and with improvements and 'inventions' such as no Opera, or any other house, assuredly has yet displayed. The building in question is to be constructed on the ground now occupied by the Ministère des Affaires Étrangères; the entrance on the Boulevard des Capucines. The *salle*, by some arrangement, the secret of which has not been confided to us, is to be *elastic*; that is to say, capable of being enlarged or diminished at will; the boxes are to be furnished each with a *salon* and a balcony, opening on gardens filled with flowers. Such is the plan proposed for this tenth wonder of the world. It is not yet settled, so the report affirms, whether this gigantic project is to be accomplished by the State at its own risk, or by a company, to which the Government accords the concession.

The Variétés is most actively engaged in preparing for representation "Les Trois Sultanes," the long-expected piece in which Mmes. Ugalde, Arène, and Deleschaux, are to take the parts of the heroines. M. Jules Sandeau is preparing a rival and successor for Mlle. de la Seiglière; M. Paul Foucher, the piece we spoke of some months since, on the subject of Mlle. Aissé; and M. Scribe is also occupied on a new work.

Algeria, resolved not to be behind-hand in civilisation, has completed a magnificent theatre, and an excellent operatic *troupe* has just left Paris, under the management of M. Duprat, to open the scene there.

We hear from Paris that a communication has been made by the French Government to the British Cabinet, inviting it to join in taking

steps of a decided character in case the Russian Government do not evacuate the Ottoman territory. It is distinctly perceived by the French Government that the Russians have an immense interest in gaining time, so long as they are actually in occupation of the much-coveted Principalities. The period of the year is approaching when the French and English fleets will have to abandon their anchorage in Besika Bay, and when operations in the Black Sea on the part of the combined fleets will be impossible.

It was reported on Wednesday on the Paris Bourse that the English steamer *Caradoc*, which arrived on that morning at Marseilles from Constantinople, brought intelligence that the Sultan had accepted the propositions of the Ambassadors, and that the Eastern question might be regarded as settled. This announcement produced a general rise. The Three per Cents opened at 78f. 40c., and advanced to 78f. 70c., at which they closed for the end of the month. The Four-and-a-Half per Cents closed at 103f. 40c.

The Court of Cassation on Saturday pronounced judgment upon the appeal of Count Alfred de Cœtlogen, Dr. Flandin, and MM. Virmaître and Planhol, four of the "foreign correspondents," against the decision of the Tribunal of the First Instance, confirmed by the Imperial Court, convicting them of sedition upon evidence obtained by breaking open letters confided to the Post-office. The venerable judges of the Tribunal of the last resort have quashed the conviction as illegal. It is now, therefore, decided by the highest judicial authority in France, that no authority whatsoever has the right to violate the sanctity of the Post-office upon mere suspicion, and that the Prefect of Police especially has not, under any circumstances, the right to break open letters. The judgment orders the fines paid by the prisoners to be returned to them. The result of this trial has agreeably disappointed public expectation. It is the most cheering symptom of a return to regular and legal government that has been seen since December 2, 1851.

The *Gazette de Languedoc* has received a second warning, for having, in the form of an article addressed to "Monseigneur le Comte de Chambord," published a manifesto professing to declare, in the name of a collective number of individuals, that they look to the Count de Chambord as the saviour of France.

ITALY.

There is considerable agitation in the Roman States, in consequence of the fear of a famine. There has been a short wheat harvest in Tuscany; and accounts from Ravenna, in the Roman States, state that the scarcity has engendered a bad spirit in the population. The municipality of Faenza has resigned *en masse*; that of Imola threatens to follow the example. The people will not allow corn to be removed. The pro-Legate of Bologna has forbidden the exportation of corn.

The Austrian police are said to be on the track of a projected insurrection in Central Italy. The mission of Count Rechburg in Lombardy is acknowledged to have completely failed, and the Austrian authorities are again executing the decreed confiscation with rigour.

The Grand Duke of Tuscany has commuted the sentence of M. Guerazzi and the ex-Ministers, his companions, to perpetual exile. M. Guerazzi has accepted the commutation of his sentence, and is about to leave Tuscany, it is said, for the United States.

AUSTRIA.

We hear from Vienna that a conspiracy has been brought to light; 47 persons, some of them students, have been arrested.

The Government has published a decree, prohibiting Austrian labourers going into Switzerland. Nevertheless, it is thought that the differences between Austria and Switzerland will soon find a satisfactory settlement; some persons even mention the conditions of the proposed arrangement. They are to the following effect:—Austria insists on the expulsion of the refugees, and demands a pension for the 21 Lombard Capuchins.

The education question is warmly discussed in Austria. The Minister, Count Thun, is reaping the fruit of his want of foresight in entirely emancipating the Catholic Church. To reward him for his complaisance, the Ultramontane party is now doing all in its power to overthrow his new educational system, and to return to that which prevailed before the year 1848.

Advices from Smyrna state that M. Kosta is still in safe custody in the French naval hospital there. The Austrian frigates *Novarra* and *Bellona* having arrived at Smyrna, the American sloop-of-war *St. Louis* immediately left the harbour.

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Constantinople has demanded the liberation of M. Kosta, which the Austrian Minister at Constantinople has curtly refused.

THE TURKISH QUESTION.

A telegraphic despatch, dated Constantinople, July 18, states that conferences have taken place between the Ambassadors, of a character which promises a speedy settlement of the dispute between Russia and Turkey. A later despatch, of the 20th, from Constantinople states that the concessions made by the Porte to Russia, under the advice of the Ambassadors of the other great powers, were of such a nature, that the question was considered as all but terminated. A note has been transmitted to St. Petersburg embodying these concessions, which are however accompanied with the condition that the Danubian Principalities shall be immediately evacuated by the Russian army. Unless Russia accepts this condition, it is believed that the English and French fleets will enter the Dardanelles. It is considered probable that Russia, to gain time, will temporise and protract the negotiations by demanding that her right shall be admitted to retain possession of the provinces until Turkey shall have reimbursed Russia all the expenses she has been put to in consequence of the occupation, and that the complete settlement of the question will be delayed in consequence of the necessity of referring from one distant capital to the other.

It is stated that the Emperor of Russia has refused to recognise the interference of France and England, and insists upon communicating directly with the Porte. The Emperor has, however, accepted the mediation of Austria; and it is currently reported that to the Austrian internuncio at the Porte (M. Bruck) belongs the honour of originating the propositions which are supported by France, England, and Prussia, and acquiesced in by the Porte. A day or two must necessarily elapse before we can receive definite information of the Czar's decision upon them. That decision, the *Morning Post* declares, will be regarded as constituting the test of Russian sincerity in professing to desire peace, and in disclaiming intentions of permanently occupying the Principalities. An attempt to protract negotiations will be taken as the sign of an intention to out-manoeuvre the Allied Powers by holding the Danubian provinces till the setting-in of winter prevents maritime reprisals; and, as such, will be the signal for a "terrible" interposition. This semi-official article, however, concludes, as it commences, with professions of belief that the difficulty is at an end.

Upon the receipt of the intelligence that the Russian army had crossed the Pruth, had entered Moldavia, and was marching upon Wallachia, the Turkish Government proceeded to address to the Court of St. Petersburg a protest, dated the 14th of July, which had just been published. This document is extremely temperate in its form. It briefly recites the well-known incidents of Prince Menschikoff's mission, and the sudden disclosure of his last peremptory demands, inconsistent with the Sovereignty of the Sultan, after the question of the Holy Places had been adjusted, apparently to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. It repeats the strong desire and fixed intention of the Sultan to maintain inviolate, or rather to extend, all the rights and privileges enjoyed by his Christian subjects; but at the same time this document adds, with truth, that, "it is evident the independence of a sovereign State is at an end, if it does not retain among its powers that of refusing, without offence, a demand not authorised by any existing treaty, the acceptance of which would be superfluous for the object in view, and both humiliating and injurious to the party so declining it." Under these circumstances the Porte expresses its great astonishment and regret at the occupation of the Principalities, which are styled an integral part of the Ottoman dominions. It entirely denies the general right of interference claimed by Russia on the basis of the treaty of Kainardji, and the special claim in favour of the Greek Church, which is not so much as named in that treaty. It offers, nevertheless, to send an Extraordinary Ambassador to St. Petersburg, in order to endeavour to find out some arrangement calculated to satisfy the Court of Russia, without prejudice to the sacred rights of the Sultan; but it entirely refuses any further apology on the part of the Sultan on the subject of religious privileges. Lastly, the note positively denies the right of the Russians to enter the Principalities, in which no fresh disturbances have taken place; such an aggression, it states, could only be regarded as a declaration of war; but the Sublime Porte, anxious not to push its rights to the furthest limits, abstains from the present from the use of force, and confines itself to a formal and open protest against this action, appealing at the same

time to the powers which signed the treaty of 1841 for their support, and maintaining an attitude of armed defence.

The advices from Constantinople allude to the activity of negotiations and to the frequent conferences between the Turkish Divan and the European Ambassadors. Turkish fanaticism is still excited in various parts of the empire, but it has been limited to partial squabbles which are without importance. The Turkish forces are being concentrated at Shumla, and they are engaged in fortifying Pravadi, a town between Shumla and Varna. Instructions have been sent to Omar Pacha, ordering him to destroy the bridges over the Danube. That General is said to have written, that if he does not cross the Danube his troops will cross without him. In Asia three points of concentration have been selected. At Batoum 15,000 men are stationed, at Trebisonde the same number, and at Erzeroum 40,000.

Letters from Moldavia and Wallachia bear witness to the complete supremacy which the Russians have assumed in the Principalities. The native authorities in the two provinces still carry on the public business by order of the Russians, but they cannot be considered free agents. As to the inhabitants, they appear resigned to their fate, and to fancy that the moment has at length arrived when they are to change masters. Russian troops still continue to march into the provinces, and about 85,000 men are now distributed in the two Principalities. On the 10th a considerable park of artillery and a pontoon corps left Jassy for the south. On the 13th, Prince Gortschakoff went to Tekush, on the Sereth; but it was expected that his head-quarters would in a few days be removed to Bucharest, which city the vanguard only reached in the afternoon of the 15th. At present there is no Russian garrison in Jassy, the troops being encamped outside the city. The Moldavians are of opinion that the present energetic and evidently long prepared concentration of the Russian military power is more than a simple demonstration; and that, consequently, even if satisfaction is formally given, the invading army will not soon repress the Pruth.

Letters from Odessa of the 14th announce that new regiments of the Russian army continue to arrive at Bessarabia and in the Crimea, where there is an intention of forming an army of reserve. A diplomatic agency has been attached to the head-quarters of the expeditionary army.

PROTEST OF THE SUBLIME PORTE.

The Sublime Porte has protested against the occupation of the Principalities by Russia. We select some of the most important passages:—

The Sublime Porte has just learnt officially that the Russian army has passed the Pruth, and that it has entered Moldavia, with the intention of likewise occupying Wallachia. This movement, made without its concurrence, upon an integral part of its empire, has necessarily caused it as much pain as surprise. It is painful to it to see the inhabitants of its loyal and tranquil provinces exposed to all the chances of military occupation. It is difficult for it to reconcile such an aggression with the pacific declarations and friendly assurances which the Cabinet of St. Petersburg has so often reiterated. It is still more difficult for it not to be astonished at an operation which strikes at the principles established by the Treaty of 1841.

It is seen by the official communications which the Sublime Porte has made to the Great Powers, that she does not hesitate to give sufficient assurances, capable to dispel the doubts which have led to the discussions relative to the rights, to the spiritual privileges, and to the other immunities which thereunto belong, and in the possession of which the Greek Churches and the Greek priests are placed by his Majesty the Sultan. Far from thinking of withdrawing any part whatever of these privileges, or even of restricting their enjoyment consecrated by use, his Imperial Majesty glorifies himself in confirming them publicly, and, faithful to the maxims of justice and clemency, places them in a position of safety from all prejudice by means of a solemn act confirmed by his hatt-i-cherif.

If the Court of Russia persists in founding the demand to consecrate, by a document obligatory towards it, the religious privileges of which it is question on the treaty of Kainardje, it must be observed that the promise contained in the first part of Art. 7 of that treaty, relative to the protection of the Christian religion and its churches, is a generality; and that degree of importance attributed to it by Russia can scarcely be found in it, still less a speciality in favour of the Greek religion. However this may be, if the Sublime Porte omitted to protect the Christian religion and churches, it is then only that it would be time to remind it of its promise by quoting that treaty; and it is no less clear that this new proposition cannot be founded upon that treaty, inasmuch as the privileges and immunities of the Greek religion have been granted (octroyé) by the Sublime Porte without the demand or intervention of any one whatsoever. It is, in fact, a point of honour for it to maintain them at present and in the future, and a duty imposed upon it by its system, full of solicitude for its subjects. The firmans which have recently been promulgated, and which confirm the privileges and immunities of all religions, publicly testify to the firm intentions of the Sublime Porte in this respect, in such manner that without the slightest doubt a foreign intervention is not at all required for the purpose. Only, whereas the Court of Russia, whatever may be the motive, has conceived suspicions with regard to those religious privileges, and as the Greek religion is that of the august Emperor, and of a great portion of his subjects, the Sublime Porte, moved by these considerations, and also from deference to the amicable relations which still exist between the two Powers, does not retire before the resolution of giving sufficient assurances to his subjects. But, if a Government contracts, on the rights and privileges which from its own movement it has accorded to the churches and priests of a nation of so many millions of souls submitted to its authority, exclusive obligations with another Government, it would be to share its authority with that Government; it would be nothing less than the annihilation of its own independence.

The treaties concluded between the Sublime Porte and the Court of Russia, concerning the two principalities, do not authorise in any manner the sending of troops by Russia into these two countries; and the article relating thereto, which is in the Sened of Balta-Liman, is subordinate to the cases of the breaking out of internal disturbances; which is by no means the case in the present instance.

The fact is that this aggressive proceeding on the part of Russia cannot in principle be considered in any other light than a declaration of war, giving to the Sublime Porte the incontestable right of employing military force in return. But the Sublime Porte is far from wishing to push its rights to the extreme. Strong in the justice which regulates its policy towards the Powers, it prefers reserving them in the expectation of a spontaneous return of Russia to a line of action more conformable to its declarations. It is with a view to remove every obstacle to that return that it restricts itself at present to protest against the aggression of which it has such just right to complain. It thinks thereby to offer to the whole world an additional proof of the moderation of the system it has adopted since the commencement of this affair. It abstains from any hostile act, but it declares that it in no manner consents to the entrance, from time to time, of troops into the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia, which are integral parts of the Ottoman Empire, regarding them as a house without a master.

It protests, therefore, formally and openly, against that act; and, in the conviction that the powers that signed the treaty of 1841 would not give their consent to such an aggression, it has given them an explanation of the circumstances, and meantime maintains an armed attitude for its defence.

"In conclusion, it repeats that his Majesty the Sultan is always desirous of meeting any founded reclamation of the Court of Russia, of which he has already given proof more than once, and is ready to redress any grievance concerning the religious affairs of which his Greek subjects might have cause to complain; that that reparation has been made as regards the Holy Places; that that question has been solved to the satisfaction of Russia; and that the Sublime Porte does not hesitate to offer more explicit assurances to confirm the arrangement which has been made to the satisfaction of all parties."

"Constantinople 2 (14 July), 1853 (8 Chervat, 1269)."

AMERICA.

The steamer *Lady Eglinton* arrived at Liverpool on Thursday morning in eleven days from Quebec, with telegraphic accounts from New York to the 16th instant.

The New York Crystal Palace was opened on Thursday, the 14th instant, in presence of an immense assembly. The President and Gen. Scott were present.

Mr. Buchanan has accepted the appointment of Minister to London. The Canadian Parliament, before their adjournment, did a good session's work. The following is a summary of the acts passed:—

A decimal currency has been established. The grand trunk railway has been organised: four hundred miles of the road will probably be finished before the 1st of January. An Ocean Steam Navigation Company has been incorporated, and the two pioneer vessels have already made the voyage. An increase in the representation of the province—from which very salutary results are anticipated—has been carried. A law facilitating the settlement of wild lands has been added to the statute-book. Increased security has been given to municipal debentures in Upper Canada by the Consolidated Loan Fund Act. A measure providing for the better treatment of lunatics has been adopted. All religious sects have been placed on a footing of equality as regards the celebration of marriage. Finally, the Legislative Council, as at present constituted, has been formally condemned, and the way paved for an elective Senate.

A Canadian Protestant deputation lately waited on Lord Elgin, with a petition couched in strong language, claiming the protection of the Government against such outrages as that upon Gavazzi; and received a reply in which his Excellency observed, that "in view of the scene which lately occurred at Chalmers Church, it was doubtful whether

Jacques Cartier, could he again visit Quebec, would think that the country had benefited by the expulsion of the Iroquois and the introduction of the Irish."

The intercourse between Germany and the United States is rapidly extending. Two additional mail steam-packets are about to run between Bremen and New York, in conjunction with the steamers *Washington* and *Herman*. For years past the German emigration to the United States has been going on, and is even more remarkable than Irish emigration to the same country. Once a month the United States steamers convey from Bremen nearly 200 passengers, and thousands of well-to-do Germans have, within the last few years, been carried to the great Western Republic.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch has been received from Trieste, where the steamer *Bombay* arrived on the 26th of July, at two p.m., after a voyage of 111 hours from Alexandria:—

The Indian mail has arrived at Alexandria with dates from Rangoon to the 4th of June, Calcutta to the 16th of June, Bombay to the 20th of June, and Hong Kong to the 7th of June.

From Burmah the intelligence is that no advance is to be made on Ava unless our troops or civil servants are molested; and our present position there is to be maintained. Many officers have died.

Trade in India is dull, owing to the season of the year. Exchange at Calcutta on London, 2 1/4.

The Empire of China is divided, and Nankin is independent of the Tartar dynasty. Great anxiety was entertained for Canton, and a rising was daily expected there.

The screw-steamer *Lauriston*, on her passage from Shanghai to Hong-Kong, struck on Turnabout Island, and was totally lost. The crew and passengers were all saved.

PROVINCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO HULL.—Her Majesty's promised visit continues to be the general topic of conversation in most circles, and every one is naturally desirous of knowing when she will arrive. We cannot at present relieve this popular anxiety, as nothing at all definite is yet known. As a matter of course all sorts of capricious rumours have been astir, but no reliance can be placed on any report until her Majesty's determination has been officially announced.—*Hull Packet*.

A MIDLAND CRYSTAL PALACE.—A project, originating with Mr. Samuel Beale, deputy chairman of the Midland Railway Company, has been started, with the intent of erecting, in Sutton Coldfield Park, a public edifice, after the plan and for similar purposes as those of the new Crystal Palace at Sydenham; and, moreover, there appears to be every probability of its success. It is proposed that the corporation of Sutton should convey, at a nominal rental, for 999 years, 200 acres of land, the park being a beautiful tract of several thousands, on the condition that the corporation of Birmingham should erect an ample and magnificent building for the reception, accommodation, and amusement of the people of Birmingham and the surrounding districts, and as a repository for the exhibition of specimens of the manufactures and artistic works of the midland counties; the property to be vested in the corporation of Birmingham, but the inhabitants of Sutton to enjoy the same privileges as those of Birmingham. A deputation was appointed to confer with the inhabitants of Sutton, and to put the matter clearly and definitively before the corporations of that town and Birmingham.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.—The Court of Directors of the East India Company have most liberally transmitted to the College a collection of the specimens of the raw products of India in aid of the public museum for the promotion of scientific and industrial education. The following donations have been recently presented to the fund for the purchase of philosophical apparatus for the use of the institution:—The Earl of Craven, £10; Lord Ashburton, £10; Lord Overstone, £10; Charles Geach, Esq., M.P., £10; the Rev. Dr. Warneford, £21; Mr. James Griffin, Athol House, £25; Mr. Samuel Haines, Chad House, £25.

AUSTRALIAN EMIGRATION.—Six vessels have taken their departure from Liverpool for the Australian ports during the week. On Saturday the *Goldfinder* and the *Tasmania* cleared out—the former with 576, and the latter with 440 passengers. The *Tasmania* will be succeeded by the *Moore'sfort*, a new vessel. She is now on view at the Salthouse Dock. There are now three ships loading at Liverpool for Adelaide, of an aggregate tonnage of 1102; seventeen for Melbourne, 988 tons: one for Moreton Bay, 1809 tons; one for Port Phillip, 1040 tons; and six for Sydney, of an aggregate tonnage of 3399.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.—On Monday week, about mid-day, as seven or eight men and women were engaged in haymaking in Mr. Cockeram's field, near Derby, they, having observed the storm approaching, stuck their forks into the ground and fled for shelter. They had hardly left the forks before the lightning struck and shivered one of them into pieces; it also threw the haymakers to the ground, although they had reached a distance of ten or twelve yards from the forks. Fortunately, none of them were hurt.

IRISH RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The number of visitors flocking to Dublin to witness the Exhibition, is telling most favourably on the traffic returns of all the principal lines of railway. The Great Southern and Western receipts for the past week, as compared with the like period of 1852, show an improvement of £1100; on the Midland Great Western, the increase is £600; on the Dublin and Belfast Junction, £500; on the Dublin and Drogheda, £600; and on the Dublin and Kingstown, £500.

ASHBURTON—CURIOUS DISCOVERY.—A singular discovery of the ruins of an old house took place last week at Hilla Wood, in the parish of Buckfastleigh. A party of miners driving an adit in the side of the hill, came against the solid masonry of a house. It is several feet under the surface, on which trees are growing. They are excavating around the walls to ascertain the size of the building. It is about a mile from the old Cistercian Abbey at Buckfastleigh.

ROBBERY BY A POLICEMAN.—A police-constable, named Alfred King, belonging to the Wilts constabulary, has been privately examined before the magistrates, and committed to take his trial at the forthcoming Devises Assizes, for breaking and entering on Sunday, during Divine service, the dwelling-house of Mr. Fulford, grocer and draper, Barford, and stealing therefrom the sum of £16 2s.

PENNY POSTAGE SYSTEM.—The following shows the working of the penny postage system, and its gradual development, by a comparison with the last year of the old system (1839):—

Years.	Number of letters chargeable.	Gross Revenue.	Cost of Management.	Net Revenue.	Payments to Railways for Mails.
		£	£	£	£
1839	75,907,572	2,390,763	756,909	1,633,764	52,860
1840	168,768,344	1,350,466	858,677	500,789	52,362
1844	242,091,684	1,705,067	985,110	719,957	92,493
1849	337,290,199	2,165,349	1,324,562	840,787	230,079
1852	379,501,499	2,434,326	1,348,907	1,090,419	329,963

The number of franked letters in 1839 was 6,563,024.

POST-OFFICE MONEY ORDERS.—The following will show the progressive increase of the business done in this department of the Post-office since the establishment of money orders in 1840:—

Years.	Number issued.	Amount.	Number paid.	Amount.
		£ s. d.		£ s. d.
1839	188,921	313,124 13 0	188,615	311,727 9 1
1840	587,797	960,975 10 3	569,888	944,287 7 0
1844	2,806,803	5,695,395 7 4	2,782,119	5,690,090 18 9
1849	4,248,891	8,152,643 17 6	4,245,352	8,158,356 14 0
1852	4,947,815	9,488,277 17 2	4,942,859	9,423,719 2 10

The expenses of the Money Order Department in the United Kingdom during last year were £70,669; the amount of commission received was £82,333; profit, £11,664. The profit in England and Scotland was £12,720, but there was a loss in Ireland of £1056. In 1848 there was a loss of £2745; in 1849 there was a profit of £322; in 1850, of £3236; in 1851, of £7437.

BETTING-HOUSES BILL.—The bill for the suppression of betting-houses has been published. It provides that no house, &c., shall be kept for the purpose of the owner or occupier betting with other persons. Betting houses are declared to be gaming-houses within 8 and 9 Vic. c. 109. The penalty for keeping or assisting in keeping such a place is to be £100, or committal to the common jail for six months, with or without hard labour. The penalty for persons receiving money on condition of paying money on event of any bet shall be £50, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for three months. Money so received shall be recoverable from the party receiving it. The act is not to extend to stakes due to owner of horse winning a race. Persons exhibiting placards, or advertising betting houses, are to be subjected to a penalty of £30, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for two months. Penalties and costs to be levied by distress. One-half of each penalty to be paid to the informer, and the other to go to the aid of the poor rate. Justices are empowered to authorise search of suspected betting-houses. Commissioners of police may authorise superintendents of police to enter and search suspected houses. An appeal is given to Quarter Sessions. The provisions of the bill extend to the United Kingdom.

THE COURT.

We announced last week that her Majesty was progressing as favourably as could be desired through the malady which she had unfortunately contracted from the youthful Princes and Princesses of the Royal family. The following satisfactory bulletin was issued on Saturday, since which no further announcement has been published:—

OSBORNE, July 23, 1853.
The Queen has passed through the measles in the most favourable manner, and her Majesty is now convalescent. No further bulletin will be issued.
JAMES CLARK, M.D.
HENRY HOLLAND, M.D.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent arrived at Osborne on Thursday week, on a visit to her Majesty and the Prince Consort. Her Royal Highness was accompanied by his Serene Highness Prince Ernest of Leiningen. The Duchess and Prince Ernest returned to London on Saturday.

On Saturday Count Werthern Beichlingen, Grand Chambellan, arrived at Osborne, from Weimar, with letters for her Majesty, announcing the death of the late Grand Duke, and the accession of his Royal Highness the reigning Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar.

On Sunday Prince Albert and the Prince of Wales attended Divine service, which was performed by the Hon. and Rev. G. Wellesley. The Ladies and Gentlemen in Waiting were also present.

On Monday the Princess Royal and Princess Alice, attended by Mr. R. Ormsby Gore, arrived at Osborne from Buckingham Palace. Their Royal Highnesses, previously to their departure from London, received a visit from the Duchess of Kent.

On Tuesday the Prince Consort, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Seymour, rode on horseback to West Cowes. The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred took walking exercise in the grounds.

On Wednesday the Prince Consort, with the Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred, took walking exercise. The Princess Royal and the Princess Alice took a drive in the Royal grounds.

On Thursday the Queen took an airing, and drove out in the afternoon with his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice.

The Hon. Mary Seymour has succeeded the Hon. Flora Macdonald as Maid of Honour in Waiting.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary visited the Duchess of Kent, on Saturday, at Clarence House. The Duchess and the Princess Mary, accompanied by the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, honoured Mr. Albert Smith's "Ascent of Mont Blanc" with their presence on Saturday afternoon.

The Countess de Neuilly visited her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, on Monday, at her residence, Clarence-house, St. James's.

The Duke of Rutland has sailed in his yacht from the Southampton waters, for a cruise off the French coast.

The Marquis of Winchester has arrived in town within the last few days, from a brief tour of the German Spas.

Viscountess Villiers has gone to Dieppe. Viscount Villiers, who is visiting the Earl of Jersey's estates in Wales, will, on his return to town, proceed to join her Ladyship.

Lord Cowley has arrived at the residence of his noble relatives, Lord and Lady Robert Grosvenor, in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, from the British Embassy in Paris.

Lady Peel and Miss Peel have left Whitehall-gardens on a Continental tour.

A matrimonial alliance is on the tapis, and will shortly take place, between Massey Lopes, Esq., eldest son of Sir Ralph Lopes, Bart., of Maristow, M.P. for South Devon, and Miss Yarde Buller, only daughter of Sir John Yarde Buller, Bart., of Lupton, M.P. for the same county.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

GENERAL ORDINATIONS.—Arrangements have been made by the following prelates for general ordinations during the present year:—Sunday, Sept. 18—Bishop of Lichfield, at Eccleshall. Sunday, Sept. 25—Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester; Bishop of Lincoln, at Lincoln; Bishop of Chester, at Chester; Bishop of Llandaff, at Llandaff; Bishop of Peterborough, at Peterborough. Sunday, Dec. 18—Bishop of Bath and Wells, at Wells; Bishop of Lichfield, at Lichfield; Bishop of St. David's, at Abergwilly; Bishop of Chichester, at Chichester; Archbishop of York, at Bishopsthorpe; Bishop of Exeter, at Exeter; Bishop of Ripon, at Ripon; Bishop of Oxford, at Christchurch; Bishop of Salisbury, at Salisbury; Bishop of Worcester, at Worcester.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. R. Smith, to a Minor Canonry in Chester Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. C. Borton, to Hartest, Suffolk; the Rev. G. T. Kingdon, to Pyworthy, Devon; the Rev. E. J. Phipps, to Stansfield, Suffolk; the Rev. P. A. L. Wood, to Devizes, Wilts; the Rev. H. P. Thomas, to Nash-cum-Upton, Pembroke; the Rev. J. Moore, to Kelverstone, Norfolk; the Rev. J. Taylor, to Croxton Keyrial, near Grantham; the Rev. M. O. Norman, to Harby, near Melton Mowbray. *Vicarages:* The Rev. P. S. Ashworth, to Tibberton and Breclot, Worcestershire; the Rev. J. M. Cox, to Misterton, Somerset; the Rev. E. Hall, to Little Cawthorpe, near Louth; the Rev. E. H. Loring, to Cobham, near Gravesend; the Rev. J. Fleming, to Wiggshall St. Mary, near Lynn. The Rev. Edmund Leachman, M.A., St. John's College, Cambridge, has been appointed Chaplain to the Hospital of St. Luke, Middlesex.

THE GREAT LONDON SUMMER POULTRY SHOW.

The private view of the London Summer Poultry Show took place at the Bazaar, King-street, Portman-square, on Tuesday evening, previous to its opening to the public on Wednesday. The central portion of the building, which is so well known to the public in connection with the Smithfield Cattle Show, is divided into three avenues, and they are chiefly occupied by the Cochins, Spanish, and Dorking classes. The former class consists chiefly of chickens of the present year, and they are pronounced by the judges to be the most magnificent specimens, for their ages, that have ever been exhibited. There is, however, a class of birds which bids fair to outrival even the Cochins-China breed. They are a pen of Brama Pootra fowls, aged only eighteen months, which, not only with regard to the superior quality of their flesh, but from the quantity of meat they possess on the breast, are considered superior to the Cochins-China. The cock in this pen weighs 10½ lbs., although only eighteen months old; and the average weight, when in their prime, is from 12 lbs. to 15 lbs. Captain Hornby, R.N., has carried off most of the prizes in the Spanish and Dorking classes. The most extraordinary prohibitory prices are appended to some of the specimens. In one instance, the owner of a pen of Cochins-Chinas has the modesty to ask the enormous sum of £1000 for his specimens. Captain Hornby, R.N., on all his prize pens, has the sum of £500 appended, whilst £200 and £150, is a common sum demanded. In the geese and duck classes there are some most extraordinary specimens. The following is the list of the principal prizes:—

SPANISH FOWLS.—Class 1. Captain Hornby, R.N., first and second prize; J. W. Fox, third prize. Class 2. Captain Hornby, R.N., first and second prize; J. W. Fox, third prize. Class 3. J. G. Ramsden, first prize; James Buckley, second prize.

DORKING.—Class 4. Captain Hornby, R.N., first and second prize; Mrs. T. T. Parker, third prize. Class 5. Rev. James Boys, first prize; Captain Hornby, R.N., second and third prize. Class 6. Captain Hornby, R.N., first prize; Mrs. T. T. Parker, second ditto. Class 7. Joseph Jennings, first prize; Mrs. Mills, second ditto; John Fairlie, third do. Class 8. Nathaniel Antill, first prize; Miss Wilcox, second do.; John Fairlie, third do.

COCHINS-CHINA.—Class 9. T. H. Potts, first prize; Lord Berwick, second do.; Charles Punchard, third do. Class 10. Edward Terry, first prize; H. M. Sparham, second do.; Henry Gilbert, third do. Class 11. Charles Punchard, first prize; John Fairlie, second do. Class 12. W. B. Mapplebeck, first prize; Charles Punchard, second do. Class 13. John Harrison, jun., first prize; Charles Punchard, second do.; John Fairlie, third do. The prizes in other classes were awarded to Mr. Adkins, Mrs. Herbert, Capt. Hornby, and other amateurs.

Mr. G. C. Adkins, of Edgbaston, near Birmingham, was successful in carrying off the Champion Prize Cup; and Mr. Castany, of Leadenhall-market, the prize awarded to dealers.

Wednesday was the first day on which the Exhibition was thrown open to the public. The attendance was rather limited—a fact which was attributed, in a great measure, to the combined movement, or, rather, non-movement, of all the cab-proprietors and drivers of cabs. Among the company we saw Lord Ranelagh, the Lord Bishop of Sodor and Man, &c.

Taking the collection as a whole, it is much more varied and numerous than its predecessor.

We observed many persons anxiously noting down the numbers of lots preparatory to the sale of prize and commended birds, which took place on Thursday, and we are glad to find that the attempt to establish a Poultry Show annually has been so successful. Much credit is due to the committee and the secretary, for the arrangements which they have made.



THE LONDON POULTRY-SHOW: PRIZES.

1. MR. THOMAS POTTS'S COCHIN CHINA. 2. MR. TERRY'S COCHIN-CHINA. 3. MR. FRANK REDMOND'S SILVER-LACED BANTAMS. 4. MR. FOX'S BLACK BANTAMS. 5. MR. RAWSON'S GOLD LACED BANTAMS.
6. MR. POTTS'S WHITE POLISH FOWLS. 7. MR. ADKINS'S BLACK-BREASTED GAME.

OPENING OF THE
NEW BLUE-COAT
SCHOOL,
AT NOTTINGHAM.

THIS excellent institution, after an existence of a century and a half, has been removed to a new School-house, which was opened, with an interesting ceremony, on the 19th inst. The new premises are built upon the rising ground opposite the top of York-street, and form a very conspicuous object from the Mansfield-road. The building in style is Elizabethan, and consists of school-rooms for the boys and girls, and of a dwelling-house for the master and mistress. The portion intended for the School is situated on the Mansfield-road side, and looks down upon a spacious play-ground, which is extended as a sort of basement story under the Schools, and thus provision is made for the recreation of the scholars in wet weather. The Boys' School, which is situated immediately above the covered portion of the play-ground, consists of a room forty-two feet long by about twenty feet in width, well lighted, spacious, and handsome. The desks and other furniture are new and massive, and at the same time extremely elegant. On the walls are suspended lists of those charitable individuals who have contributed to the School funds. On the story above the Boys' School is situated that for the girls, 21 feet by 19; the committee, or class-room, occupying the remaining portion of the floor. The house is a very convenient one; is three stories high, and contains two sitting-rooms, a commensurate number of bed-rooms; as well as a kitchen, sculleries, &c.

The architect is Mr. T. C. Hine; and the builders, Messrs. Dennett, who appear to have done their work remarkably well. In the gable end, over the entrance into the School, is preserved space for a clock. Higher up is an elegant little belfry. In the turret on the Mansfield-road side, is placed a slab, bearing the following inscription:—

Blue-coat Charity School, founded A.D. 1706 by voluntary contributions, and further endowed with lands and tenements by

Charles Harvey	A.D. 1711
Jon. Labray	1718
William Thorpe	1720
Gilbert Beresford	1747
Joseph Pecke	1783

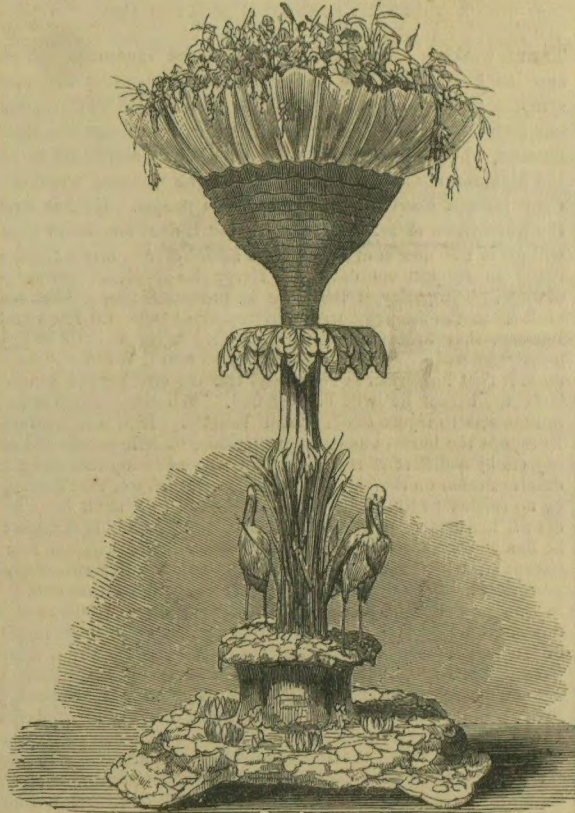
was removed A.D. 1853 from the School-house on the High-pavement to this building.

Erected A.D. 1853. T. C. Hine, Architect.

In niches in front of the building are statuettes of a boy and girl clad in the school dress, carved from white Caen stone by a mason named Stonehouse. Underneath each figure appears a scroll bearing the appropriate inscription, in old characters, "Excelsior." On the day of the opening of the School, a procession started from the old school-house on the Pavement, through a dense crowd of spectators. The procession was headed by a large banner; and during the latter part of its progress by an excellent band. Then came the children, some bearing flags and banners, while others attended their respective bowers. Of these, upwards of thirty were borne in the pageant; and inside of not a few were deposited busts of the Queen, representations of blue-coat boys in their full dress, &c.; while in those of the girls appeared gaily-dressed dolls. In the construction of the bowers were employed flowers, evergreens, pictures, eggs, gaily-coloured crowns, coronets, balloons, &c. The prevailing colour everywhere was of course blue; while, nestled among the flowers and foliage, appeared such inscriptions as "The Bible our Rule of Faith," "God save the Church of England," "Church and State," "God save the Queen," "Success to the Blue-coat School," &c. The play-ground had, of course, been suitably prepared for the occasion; flags were suspended from the windows of the School; while festoons of evergreens and flowers completely encircled the square, and surrounded a lofty pole erected in the centre, around which also garlands were wreathed up to the very top. Among the company who in great numbers had assembled to receive the procession, were the Rev. J. W. Brooks (Vicar of the parish), Miss Brooks, Mr. J. Hadden, Mr. F. Braithwaite, Mr. J. Braithwaite, Mrs. and Miss Braithwaite, Mr. Gimson, Mr. Hawkridge, Mrs. T. Bishop, Mrs. Hannay, Mr. C. Hannay, Mr. T.



OPENING OF THE NEW BLUE-COAT SCHOOL, AT NOTTINGHAM.



TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED TO THE REV. J. S. WELLDON, D.C.L., HEAD-MASTER OF TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.

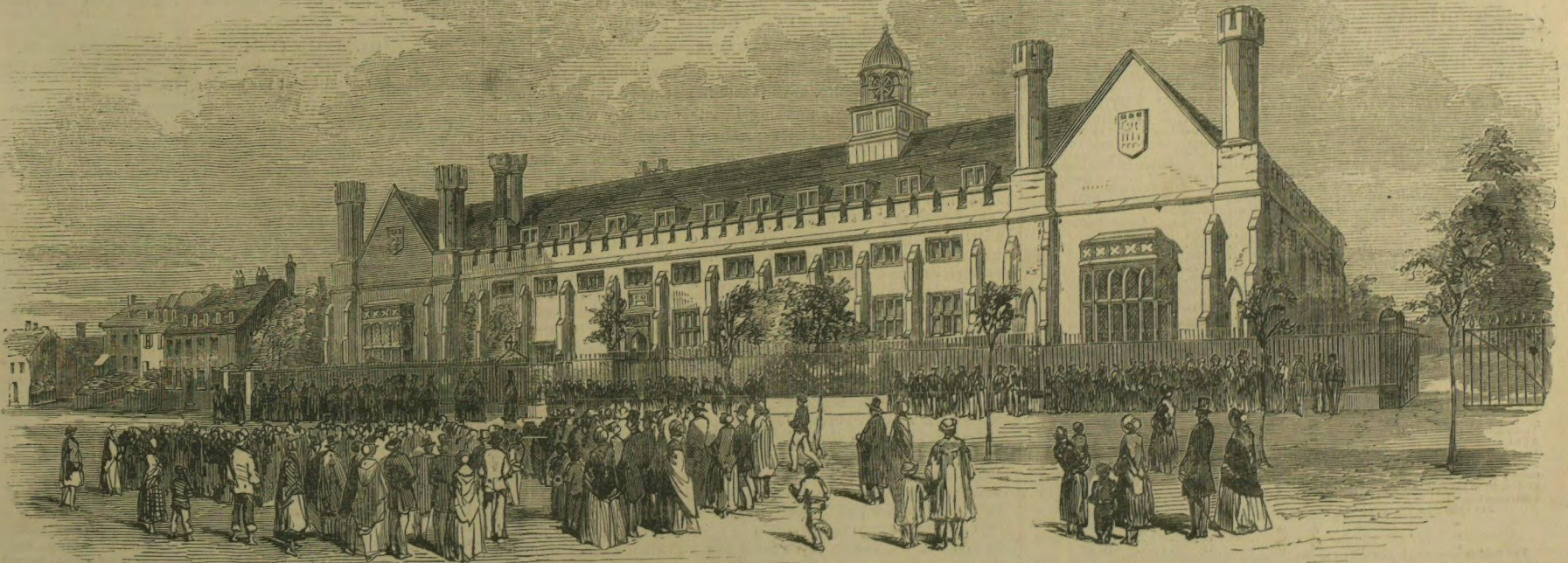
ground for recreation, an advantage wanted and very often lamented in the old school. Mr. Brooks then proceeded to remind them, that although the school they now looked upon was new and possessed of the utmost strength and firmness, the time would come when it would first require repairs, and then would either decay and fall away, or in order to prevent that would have to be taken away. He drew an analogy between this and the earthly tabernacle each of them inhabited, and called to their remembrance the fact that although at present they were young and strong, the time would shortly arrive when this would be the case no longer. He therefore exhorted them to pay the utmost attention to matters calculated to fit them for those eternal habitations to which if faithful they would be called. In conclusion, Mr. Brooks expressed his entire satisfaction and concurrence with the course of study pursued in the School, especially on account of the fact that the Holy Scriptures proved the basis of the whole. He quoted a Prussian authority to show that the substitution of philosophic for religious teaching in that country had been the cause of great injury, not only to the eternal, but also to the temporal interests of the people. He expressed his hope that, in this country, the plans of the secular educationists might never be carried into effect; and he entreated all to pray that the instruction furnished in the new School might, with the blessing of God, make many virtuous citizens, men useful in their generation, and at the same time train them for a blessed eternity. Than this the trustees either in this or coming generations could not have a better reward (Applause). The psalm "Deus Misereatur" was then chanted by the children; after which Mr. Goodacre proposed, and Mr. Cokayne seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Brooks. Mr. Hawkridge, as one of the old scholars, then proposed three cheers for the School, which having been duly responded to, "God save the Queen" was played and sung, and the proceedings terminated. In the evening an excellent tea was provided for the children in the School.

TONBRIDGE SCHOOL.—TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATION.

THE Grammar-school, founded by Sir Andrew Judd, at Tonbridge, having extended its sphere of usefulness through three centuries, it was resolved to commemorate the interesting event on Tuesday last with an appropriate ceremony. As a fitting commencement, the pupils of the school presented their highly-respected head-master with an elegant piece of plate, bearing the following inscription:—

Presented at the Tercentenary Commemoration, July 26, 1853, to the Rev. J. S. Welldon, D.C.L., Head-master of Tonbridge School, as an acknowledgment of the respect felt for him by those, then under his tuition.

This pleasing tribute is of silver: the base represents a brook, in



THE TONBRIDGE SCHOOL TERCENTENARY COMMEMORATION.

C. Hine (the architect of the building), Mr. Turner, Mr. W. Goodacre, Mr. T. Cokayne. By the kindness of the trustees, the workhouse children were admitted within the inclosure; while, surrounding it, occupying every position from which a view of the place could be obtained, from the top of the neighbouring factory downwards, was stationed a dense concourse of spectators. After the procession had passed completely round the yard, the children and their attendants halted in front of the School. Mr. Brooks then gave out a metrical version of the 115th Psalm, which having been sung by the children, he said a number of appropriate collects. He then proceeded to address them, and, in the name of the trustees, he bade them a hearty welcome to the New School. Mr. Brooks regretted the absence, through illness, of his friend, Mr. Almond, who had so long presided over the affairs of the institution. The inconvenience of the old school-house had been long felt and acknowledged, and it was a great matter of rejoicing to the trustees, as it was also to himself, that they had been enabled to provide so excellent a house as the one they had now assembled to open. Let them give thanks to God for His mercy in sending them funds for the purpose. He was glad to know that they had with the new School a spacious

On the motion for going into committee on this bill Lord St. LEONARDS opposed the motion in a speech summed up in the declaration that the Income-tax was a far preferable tax; and that the bill would lead to litigation, carry discomfort into every family, and finally work its own condemnation. The Earl of WINCHILSEA in vehement terms denounced the bill. He contended that whether they considered this bill on the grounds of justice, of oppression and cruelty, or as a

source of litigation, it was one of the most obnoxious, detestable, and odious measures that had ever been placed upon the statute-book. The noble Earl also declared that these were, indeed, strange times, when the bold barons of England submitted to such measures; and that the Government was in the hands of harpies.

The House then went into committee, when clause 1 passed unopposed.

On clause 2 the Earl of DERRY proposed an amendment, the object of which was to exclude from the operation of the bill all property now under settlement, and to deprive the measure of its retrospective effect. If the object of the measure were to cut down the great estates, a better instrument could not have been provided for that purpose. The Earl of ABERDEEN proved that the late Government contemplated the imposition of some such tax; and pointed out that it was intended, on a point of detail, to damage an entire system of financial legislation. The Earl of HADDWICK and the Duke of CLEVELAND supported the amendment; which was opposed by Earl GRANVILLE, the Duke of ARGYLL, and the Marquis of LANSDOWNE, who said that the fortunes of the great landed proprietors rested upon the prosperity of the whole country, and would be most benefited by measures that increased that prosperity. The committee then divided, and the amendment was rejected by 102 to 68—majority, 34.

The remaining clauses passed without formal opposition.

[The division was a decided muster of the forces on both sides; and the effects of the struggle were as much out of doors as within, for as many were kept away as were induced to attend and vote. Strange faces were seen in the House. Our foreign Ministers, the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and noblemen who have long retired from the public gaze, for one reason or another, were there to assist at the triumph or downfall of Government. The whippers-in themselves were baffled in some instances by the unfamiliar aspect of the Peers they had evoked. A Ministerial majority was expected, but neither side had calculated on one so conclusive. The bill is now safe.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

At the early sitting, on the order for the committee of the Entry of Seamen Bill, Sir J. GRAHAM gave a short summary of its provisions, which he described as greatly adding to the inducements to seafaring men to enter the navy, contributing to their comfort and increasing their pay. After a short discussion, chiefly with reference to flogging in the Royal Navy and the alleged backwardness of men to enter that branch of the service, the bill passed through committee.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

In the evening, the House having again resolved itself into committee upon the Government of India Bill, Sir H. WILLOUGHBY moved a new clause, the object of which was to empower the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors to tender their advice and opinion on the effect of orders issued to the Government of India, and to enter a protest, if they deem it expedient to do so—such protests to be recorded. Sir J. HOGG opposed the proposition, on the ground that the exclusive responsibility, in matters respecting which the President of the Board of Control was authorised to issue orders to India, through the instrumentality of the Secret Committee of the Court of Directors, rested with the Government of the day; and, where the responsibility rested, there should rest the power. Mr. DISRAELI inquired whether the power of recalling the Governor-General of India was to be left to the Court of Directors? Sir C. WOOD replied, that it was not proposed to deprive the Court of Directors of the power of recalling the Governor-General. Upon a division, the clause was rejected by 72 against 30.

Mr. HUME moved a clause, extending the qualifications of electors of the directors to all persons having £500 East India Stock; also to all holders of Company's papers to the value of 10,000 rupees; also to every civil and military servant who has served the Company for twenty years in India, and who shall have retired from the service. Mr. LOWE and Sir C. WOOD objected to the clause, which was negatived by 74 to 54. One or two other amendments were proposed and negatived; and the Chairman was then ordered to report progress.

The House then went into Committee upon the Burials (beyond the Metropolis) Bill, and the Stamp Duties (No. 2) Bill.

Several bills were read a third time and passed. In one of them—the Turnpike Acts Continuance, &c., Bill, on the motion of Lord NEWPORT, a clause was inserted prohibiting any persons from using dogs for draught along any turnpike road in England or Wales. The House adjourned at half-past three o'clock.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The General Health of Towns (No. 3) Bill passed through committee. The Parish Vestries Bill was read a second time, after a division. The Bankruptcy Court (Scotland), and the Public-houses (Scotland) Bill, were read a third time. The Courts of Common-law (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, after speeches from Lord BROUGHAM and the Lord CHANCELLOR. This is the bill introduced into the Lower House by Mr. Napier and Mr. Whiteside, which effects vast improvements in the mode of procedure in the Irish law courts. The Customs-duties Bill was read a second time. The Missionary Bishops Bill passed through committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA BILL.

The House, at the early sitting, having resolved itself again into a committee upon the Government of India Bill, Mr. J. PHILLIMORE moved to insert a clause, the object of which was to constitute a tribunal to take cognizance of disputes between the Government of British India and native Princes, giving an appeal from such tribunal to the Privy Council. The motion, after debate, was negatived.

Mr. BRIGHT moved a clause to provide for the transaction of the business of the Board of Control and the Court of Directors in one and the same building. He dwelt upon the enormous expense attending the home establishments, which the adoption of his proposal would diminish, by facilitating the reduction of the staffs; while, by affording the means of carrying on the business of the two departments by word of mouth, it would curtail the amount of "stupid" correspondence between them. Sir C. WOOD said, if the establishment of the Board of Control were altogether retrenched, the saving would not exceed £20,000; but as the principle of the double government had been sanctioned by the House, there must be two establishments. The clause was rejected, upon a division, by 74 against 61.

Mr. SMITH moved a clause, enacting that the fixed salary of the President of the Board of Control shall, in no case, be less than the salary paid to one of her Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, and that only one of the Secretaries to the Board shall be capable of being elected to a seat in Parliament. He insisted that a permanent Secretary to the Board of Control would be much better than two political secretaries. Mr. W. WILLIAMS was opposed to the clause, which, however, was carried, on a division, by 116 to 29.

Mr. WISE next proposed a clause transferring a portion of the Ad-discombe patronage from the Board of Directors to the Governor-General. On a division, the proposition was negatived by 101 to 29. The committee then reported progress, and the House adjourned till six o'clock.

At six o'clock the House met again, and was almost immediately counted out.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

THE CABMEN'S STRIKE.

Sir R. INGLIS drew the attention of the Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department (Mr. Fitzroy), to the fact that there had not been a single cab upon the stands of London on that day. He wished to ask whether the hon. gentleman was not now prepared to consent to the appointment of a Select Committee, to consider the cab fares which ought to be paid by the public? Mr. WALPOLE understood that the great hardship of which cab proprietors complained was that they could not charge upon the return fare. Mr. FITZROY said that the principle of arbitrarily fixing the sum to be charged per mile for cab conveyance was not for the first time laid down in this bill. The hon. gentleman added:—

On consideration of the different compensations made to the proprietors of cabs in the shape of lower charges for licenses, and taking into consideration the lower cost of materials generally, and of provender for several years past, it certainly did appear to me, after the closest calculation, and examining the estimate put before me by the representatives of the trade, that sixpence a mile would be amply remunerative within certain limits of the metropolis. With respect to that estimate, I have seen no reason whatever to change my opinion. I have taken every opportunity to inquire of the drivers and proprietors of cabs what were the probabilities of this change working well for their interests and the interests of the public; and they have, with hardly an exception, told me that within the crowded parts of the metropolis sixpence a mile would be amply remunerative. I have told the cab proprietors I was aware that the license given by the bill to use hackney carriages had been abused—that it had been worked to its greatest possible limit—that persons had taken cabs

quite six miles into the country, and then discharged them without the payment of any return fare. I stated that I would do everything in my power to find a remedy; but it must be obvious that I am placed in a worse position for effecting this arrangement by the foolish step taken this morning by the cab proprietors. I told a deputation on Monday that I would propose a clause which would give them an increase of remuneration—providing, for instance, that if you hire a cab and discharge it at a distance exceeding four miles from the place where it was hired, and within a certain radius, you shall give an extra sum for the whole hiring. I think, besides, it might be possible to make a change as to the distance to which cabs may be desired to go, and that they should not be compellable to go more than five miles from the General Post Office, instead of six miles, as at present provided by the act. These two provisions I am prepared to submit to the House, and with these arrangements I am sure it will be the feeling of the House that the trade should be perfectly satisfied. All I can say is, that before the strike was contemplated, I put these propositions before the deputation, and I am exceedingly sorry and annoyed at what has taken place, because it greatly increases the difficulty of providing a remedy.

On the motion that the Hackney Carriage Duties Bill be read a second time, Colonel SIBTHORP said, that great inconvenience had been occasioned to the public, especially to persons coming up to town, in consequence of the cabs having been withdrawn from the streets. He hoped the noble Lord, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, would strictly watch the movements of those connected with the public vehicles in this great town. He admitted that there were many highly-respectable persons connected with the cabs and other public carriages used for the convenience of the people in the streets of London; but he must say that he was daily witnessing conduct on the part of the drivers of the most offensive description. He had more particularly noticed it in the neighbourhood of Temple-bar and Regent-street. He had seen those drivers standing three and four abreast across the pavement, to the great obstruction of foot-passengers along what should be a thoroughfare, and using language of the most gross character, to the utter disgust of the unprotected people passing near them. It was the imperative duty of the Government to suppress this public nuisance; and he implored them by no means to give way in this contest with such a race of people. The blame had been hitherto attached to the driver; but he denied the justice of that imputation. He had heard that the great bulk of the cabs belonged to a comparatively few persons, who derived the utmost farthing they could from the poor creatures who drove their cattle, and who often got nothing at all for their labour. He trusted that the Government would, in some manner, see that the labourer should be properly paid, and that they would visit upon the proprietor those penalties which had hitherto been too often visited upon the drivers. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER observed that the bill before the House had reference to the reduction of the duties on hackney carriages, and had nothing whatever to do with the regulation of cabs. The bill was then read a second time.

The Duties on Horses Let for Hire Bill was read a second time.

The Lunacy Regulation Bill having passed through committee. On the order for going into committee upon the Lunatic Asylums Bill, Lord D. STUART called attention to a case which had occurred in a lunatic asylum at Colney-hatch, in which a sudden conflict between two dangerous lunatics had resulted in the death of one of them. Lord PALMERSTON and Mr. FITZROY gave explanations respecting the occurrence. The House then went into committee on the bill, the clauses of which were agreed to, after considerable discussion.

The order for the second reading of the Factories Bill was discharged, Mr. CORBETT pledging himself to introduce the bill next session.

The Government of India Bill finally passed through committee.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

The County Courts Further Extension Bill was, on the motion of Lord BROUGHAM, read a second time, after a statement from the noble and learned Lord that he did not intend to proceed further with the measure in the present session.

SUCCESSION-DUTY BILL.

This bill was read a third time, after a speech from the Earl of CLANCARTY in opposition to it. On the motion that the bill do pass, Lord ST. LEONARDS laid upon the table a protest against the measure, with a view to its being entered upon the journals of the House. The bill then passed.

The Missionary Bishops Bill was read a third time and passed. Several other bills upon the paper were forwarded a stage.

The Earl of CLANCARTY complained of certain returns relating to the working of the national system of education in Ireland not having been laid on the table, although they had been ordered by their Lordships some months back.

The Earl of ABERDEEN could not account for the non-production of the papers; but the Government had no objection whatever to their production. He believed that the national system of education was the greatest blessing which had ever been conferred upon Ireland.

After some remarks from the Earl of Wicklow, the Earl of Donoughmore, and Lord Redesdale, the matter dropped.

The Bishop of SALISBURY moved for some returns respecting the revenues of his Bishopric, and entered into explanations respecting some allegations made against himself upon the subject. The returns were ordered.

In reply to the Earl of Waldegrave, the Earl of CLARENDON said that there was no intention on the part of the Government to reduce the squadron on the coast of Africa.

Their Lordships soon afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.

The House met at twelve o'clock.

The third reading of the Eastern Union Railway Bill was carried by a majority of 88 against 64; Sir G. PEACHELL having moved that it be read a third time that day three months, considering the measure as nothing more nor less than one of confiscation.

SOUTH SEA ANNUITIES DISSENTIENTS.

The House then went into committee upon this bill.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER proposed the following resolutions:—

1. That provision be made, out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, for paying off the proprietors of the capital stocks of Old South Sea Annuities, New South Sea Annuities, Bank Annuities (1726), and £3 per Centum Annuities (1751), mentioned in an act of the present session, chapter 23, in respect of which assents to commute shall not have been signified according to the said act, and also for paying to the South Sea Company a principal sum equal to the amount of the trading or capital stock of the said company, or the part thereof the interest or annuity on which shall not have been commuted or exchanged, according to the said act, or any act to be passed in the present session of Parliament.

2. That the South Sea Company shall be permitted to commute, within a time to be limited, all or any part of the annuity or interest on their trading or capital stock, payable in respect of shares in such stock standing in the names of the Accountant-General of the Courts of Chancery of England and Ireland, respectively, and of the Accountant in Bankruptcy in England, and in the names of trustees and others disabled from voting in the General Court of Proprietors of the said company, into or for any one or more of the stocks and securities authorised to be created and issued by the act of the present session, chapter 23, and the £3 5s. per Centum Annuities, and New £3 per Centum Annuities, created under the acts of the seventh year of her Majesty, chapters 4 and 5, commonly called and known as £3 5s. per Centum Annuities (1844), such commutation into or for the said stocks and securities authorised to be created and issued by the said act of the present Session, to be upon the terms and subject to the conditions upon and subject to which the like commutation was authorised under the said act, and such commutation into or for the said £3 5s. per Centum Annuities (1844), to be upon such terms and subject to such conditions as the Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury may see fit to offer, provided that the assent of the said company to any such commutation shall be signified to the said Commissioners of the Treasury within such time as may be limited by such Commissioners for that purpose.

3. That the South Sea Company shall also be permitted, upon signifying their assent within such time as may be limited by the Commissioners of the Treasury for this purpose, to commute, upon the same terms, and subject to the same conditions, all or any part of the annuity or interest payable in respect of such further amount of their said capital or trading stock as may be authorised or required by Parliament to be invested as a guarantee fund for their administration of private trusts, in case they should be authorised to undertake such administration by any act to be passed in the present session of Parliament.

Mr. DISRAELI said it was most unwise, at the end of the session, to attempt to patch up a scheme in order to enable the Government to enter into new speculations, which were founded on calculations as imperfect as those on which their first proposals rested. They were now asked to grant to the Government an unlimited discretionary power for settling the terms in which future commutation should take place, which would leave our finances in a state of uncertainty and doubt. The Government were fairly warned what would be the effect of the proposals; and he thought it would be impolitic to accede to the present resolutions unless the committee were informed more clearly what their intentions were in regard to the intended commutation.

In reply to Sir H. Willoughby, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he would venture to state, that, instead of there being any loss, there would be a considerable gain to the Consolidated Fund by the proposed arrangement.

After a short discussion, the first resolution was agreed to.

On the 2nd resolution being put by the Chairman, Mr. J. B. SMITH objected to it; on the ground that parties who had received one offer and refused to accept it, should not have another made to them. If the resolution passed, it would place future Chancellors of the Exchequer in considerable difficulty; for holders of stock would not be disposed to avail themselves of the first proposals of the Government, because they would look forward to some other opportunity being afforded them to make a better bargain. The only right course to adopt was to pay off the parties in money, which the Chancellor of the Exchequer must raise in the best way he could. Mr. J. M'GREGOR supported the resolution. Sir F. KELLY opposed it.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER rose to reply, but had not proceeded beyond a few sentences when four o'clock arrived, and the House then stood adjourned until six this evening.

At the evening sitting, in reply to Mr. Spooner, Lord J. RUSSELL said that no commission had as yet been issued for inquiry into the state of Maynooth, but that it would issue in a short time.

In reply to Sir De Lacy Evans, Lord PALMERSTON entered into an explanation of the case of a culprit who, at the Middlesex Sessions, hurled a missile at the head of the Assistant-Judge, and, in consequence, had his sentence of ten years' transportation increased to fifteen years' transportation. The propriety of such increase of punishment the noble Lord warmly justified, and said that as Home Secretary he could not remit a single day of such sentence.

INDIA BILL.

On the order of the day for the consideration of this bill as amended, Sir J. PAKINGTON moved a clause, the effect of which was to abolish the salt monopoly in India.

Sir C. WOOD opposed the clause.

After a long discussion the House divided, when the numbers were—For Sir J. Pakington's clause, 117; against it, 107: majority against the Government, 10. The clause was then added to the bill.

The Chairman having reported progress, the other orders of the day were disposed of.

THE TRUCK SYSTEM.—A bill has been brought in and printed, to alter and amend the act which prohibits the payment of wages in goods, commonly called the "Truck Act." It enacts that each employer shall have the complete disposal of the entire amount of his wages. Shops for the sale of provisions and clothing are not to be kept in buildings attached to the works. Nothing in the bill shall be construed to validate the payment of wages in notes or drafts upon bankers, if articles are consented. A penalty not exceeding £20, nor less than £10 for the first offence, is imposed upon employers entering into contracts illegal under this bill; the second offence to be deemed a misdemeanour, punishable by a fine not exceeding £100. Costs of prosecutions for combination to defeat the act to be allowed.

THE FLOODS AT BRECON.

AMONG the "Tremendous Thunderstorms and Floods" which recently devastated South Wales were the destructive visitations of the upper part of the valleys of the Wye and the Usk, with the entire course of their various tributaries, the Irvon, the Ithon, and the Honddu. "Throughout the whole of that extensive tract of country (says the *Hereford Times*) a storm of thunder, lightning, hail, and rain, rendered more destructive by the bursting of a waterspout in North Breconshire, has done immense mischief. Twenty-two bridges have been more or less completely destroyed; and, not only has the material damage done by the loss of cattle, the injury to crops, &c., been very extensive throughout part of West Herefordshire, South Radnorshire, most parts of Breconshire, and the adjoining parts of Cardiganshire and Glamorganshire, but we regret to have to add that not less than eight persons have perished by the floods—a loss of human life, we believe, perfectly unparalleled in this district, and calculated to make the 9th of July, 1853, sadly memorable for many years to come." At Brecon, the destruction of property has been of fearful extent; and, by the aid of an artist resident in that town, we are enabled to present our accompanying series of illustrations of the catastrophe by which the picturesque old place has been devastated. The event was briefly recorded in our journal of the 16th inst.; but we append an outline of the ravages of the flood in the localities of the annexed Engravings.

The storm commenced on the night of Friday the 8th; about one o'clock on the morning of the 9th, heavy rain fell and continued for about two hours. At four o'clock the rivers Tarall and Usk were much swollen. The Honddu, the rise of which is never dreaded unless it be a very high flood indeed, was not much changed at that time. By five o'clock, however, the water had gained the street at Watergate and rose rapidly over the Watergate-bridge; the upper parapet of which fell, and a very heavy body of water flowed over it towards Kensington and Watergate. This was met in the bottom of Ship street by a rush of water down Market-street, and in less than ten minutes the whole of the street was under a depth varying from three to nine feet.

Our limit will only allow us to select such portions of the account of the devastation as relate to the places illustrated. Between Upper Chapel and Cwmanwd, near Brecon, there were ten bridges over the river, and two only out of that number withstood the wreck—viz., the upper and lower bridges at Cwm-ty-dy. * * * * * The rush of the mighty waters continued with unabating fury to Cwmanwd. The bridge here was blocked up with the timber which came with the water, and the torrent in consequence spread over the road, threatening to overwhelm the neighbouring cottages. The inhabitants narrowly escaped with their lives. The bridge, unable to support the heavy weight of water, yielded, and was carried away; trees at every yard almost being added to the mass. The parapets of the Forge bridge gave way; the weir at Mr. Handley's mill was swept along with the current; the weir at the Rock and Castle shared the same fate; a stretch of walling between the road and the river fell; and the vast sheet of water found an uninterrupted channel along the road for some distance.

A Correspondent of the *Hereford Times* states:—"The greatest devastation was committed on the banks of Honddu, and (speaking of those places within a short distance of the town) the first fury of the flood was spent on Cwmanwd-bridge, a neat wooden structure recently erected by the county, the old bridge having been a few months back destroyed by a very heavy flood; this little bridge was instantly destroyed, and the cottages adjoining inundated, the inmates having barely had time to secure their own safety. The next spot on which the force of the stream was directed was the Forge-bridge; the immense body of water here failed entirely to level the building, but the parapet walls, the principal part of the abutment, and all the masonry except the mere shell of the arch, were ruthlessly swept away. Gathering force as they went, the waters successively demolished the weirs at Priory-mill, Rock and Castle, and Struet Factory. Beyond Struet-bridge, a whole series of slight buildings attached to the backs of those houses abutting on the stream were carried off, as were also some extensive workshops, occupied by Mr. Watkins, plumber, and Mr. Jones, skinner. (This scene of devastation is shown in the lower Engraving upon page 60.) The Castle-bridge had one of the piers thrown down, and the last bridge of all—the pretty little Honddu-bridge, fell before the watery avalanche, as shown in the fifth Sketch."

"The consequent destruction to property in the houses can scarcely be estimated, and the havoc presented after the retiring of the water can be understood only by those who witnessed it. The fright and terror of the befooled inhabitants were vented in shouts and screams, which, mingled with the roaring of the flood, added much to the terrors of the scene. The extraordinary flow of water in this neighbourhood seems to have been confined chiefly to the tributary streams of the Usk—namely, the Honddu, Tarall, Yaeir, Brân, Camlais, and Senny, on which brooks the devastation has been awful, thousands of acres of corn, roots, and hay, both growing and cut, having been destroyed, together with a great and unknown number of live stock. Two or three persons who were standing in the street when the Honddu burst its bounds, had barely time to gain their houses ere the flood rushed over the spot. Those who witnessed the occurrence, say that the Honddu, instead of gradually increasing in bulk, came down in a resistless mass, and hence the dreadful destruction."

The terrible devastation is thus described in the *Hereford Journal*:—"The river Honddu, which rises in the Epynt mountains, an runs on the north-west side of the town, rapidly flooded: the water of a deep muddy colour, and carrying on its surface indications of the violence with which it had visited the district through which it passed, and swollen beyond the capacity of its banks to contain the infuriated waters, rushed forward with irresistible force, tearing up the very foundations of the bridge crossing the stream at the bottom of Ship-street. The superstructure, of course, was blown up, and fell in with a loud crash; and, the debris

THE FLOODS, AT BRECON, SOUTH WALES.



THE FLOOD IN SHIP-STREET.



VIEW UP THE USK.

partially blocking up the course of the water, the neighbourhood, in a few minutes, became flooded to the depth of some feet, spreading terror throughout the town. The inhabitants of many houses only escaped by flight, or by ascending to the upper stories of their dwellings; thence, in many instances, to see their little all either swept away by the raging waters, which foamed and madly broke over the ruins they had made, or utterly destroyed by being saturated and buried in mud."

The six accompanying illustrations, from sketches by Mr. Teale, of Brecon, show the devastation of the floods. We have, 1, a View down Ship-street; 2, a View up the Usk, with the remains of the house of Mr. Ewen, grocer, after the flood had subsided; 3, the Inundation of the Honddu Mill, and the bursting of the bridge, which caused so much damage at the foot of Ship-street; 4, Wreck of Cwmanwd-bridge—a melancholy picture of desolation, after the rush of water had subsided; 5, the devastation in progress, and the flood carrying away the houses; 6, the torrent carrying away the rear of the premises of Mr. Watkins, plumber and glazier, and Mr. Jones, skinner, and destroying his shop and stock.

The terrible devastation is thus described in the *Hereford Journal*:—"The river Honddu, which rises in the Eppynt mountains, and runs on



INUNDATION OF HONDDU MILL.



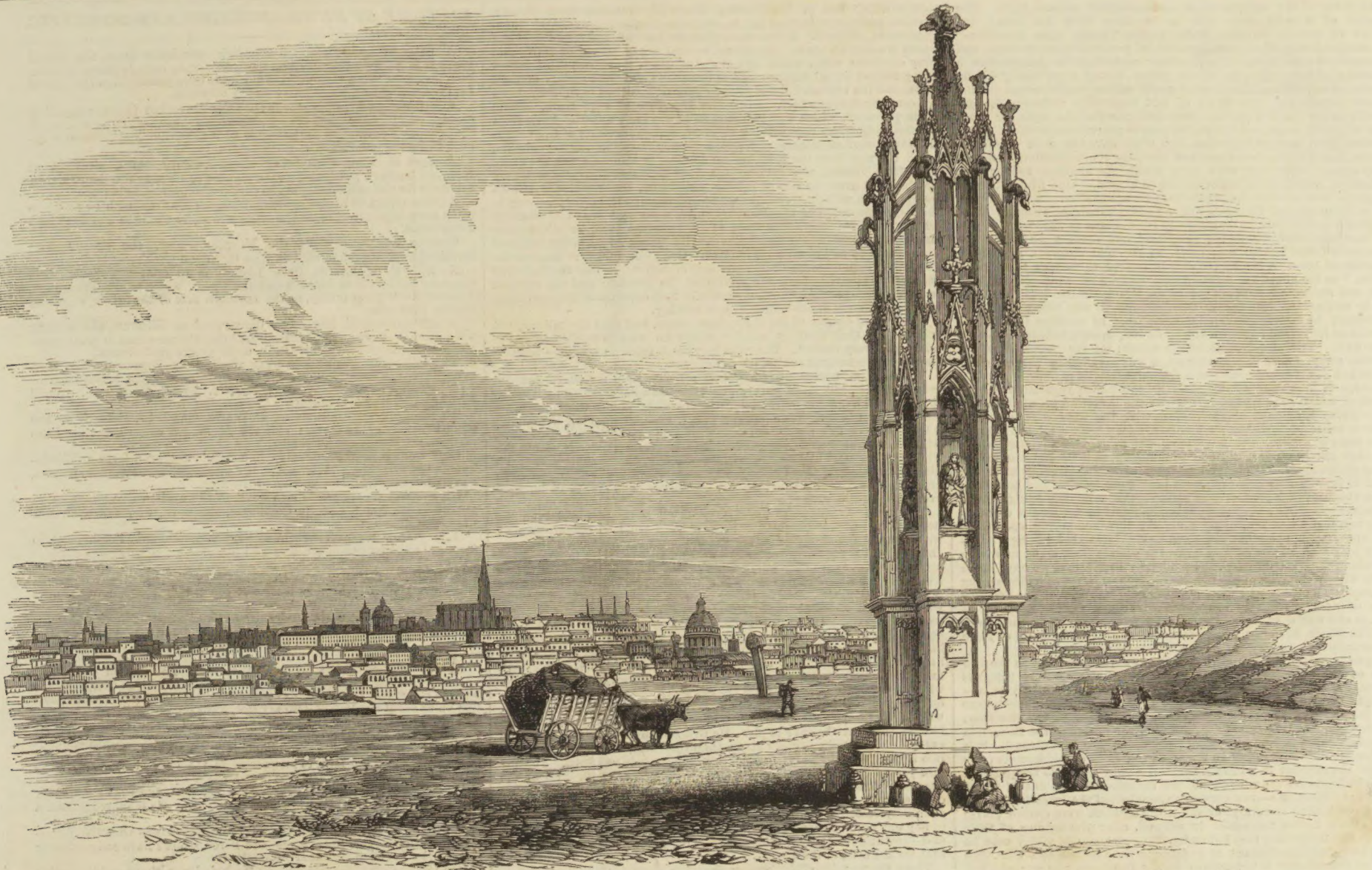
REMAINS OF CWMANWD BRIDGE.



DEVASTATION OF THE FLOOD.



THE FLOODED RIVER HONDDU CARRYING AWAY THE BUILDINGS ON ITS BANK.



THE SPINNERINN AM KREUZ—VIENNA IN THE DISTANCE.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

RANDOM NOTES AND SKETCHES

MADE ON THE WAY TO CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY, 1853.

(THIRD LETTER.)

(From our Special Correspondent.)

VIENNA, July 10.

YOUR readers will, probably, think that they have had enough of this history of passports in my last letter, and I only re-enter upon it in order to give them some exact information upon the working of police regulations which have recently been much discussed, and which, from not being thoroughly understood, has often led to serious *desagréments*. Since my arrival here, I have heard several complaints of the vexatious manner in which these regulations are conducted, and which, though not in all cases strictly enforced to the letter, certainly give to every man dressed in a little brief authority the power to annoy, if not absolutely to interrupt the progress of, the traveller, if he takes the whim to do so. I believe, also, that in the case of an Englishman there is still a good deal of spleen lurking in the bosoms of the Austrian people, and particularly those connected with the police and army; and that they would be very ready to take advantage of the slightest informality or omission in his papers to interdict his passage—if merely for the pleasure of showing their power and seeing his vexation.

You will perceive from this that the bland feeling with which I contemplated the probable operation of the Austrian passport system from a distance has been a little disturbed. I will confess it; and add that although we have met with no positive check or interruption in our progress, the effect of the constant *surveillance* and repeated inspection to which we have been subject has been really depressing to the moral feelings. It has been such as to make us fancy that in passing through the Austrian territories we were positive intruders—only tolerated by special grace and favour; and liable at any moment, at the mere *sic volo sic jubeo* of any functionary, to summary ejection. Yet such is not at all the case, as one's own common sense, and the slightest consideration of the laws which regulate communities ought to tell us. It is, on the



TETSCHEN ON THE ELBE, OPPOSITE THE BODENBACH RAILWAY STATION.



VIEW ON THE MOLDAU.

contrary, the fact that I have as perfect a right to travel unmolested and unimpeded along the highways of Austria, as along those of my own or any other country. The principle of the common right to the use of public roads has been acknowledged from the earliest times, and frequently asserted and confirmed by judicial decrees; and it was upon parity of reasoning that in the treaty of Vienna it was expressly conditioned that all navigable rivers should be considered as public highways, and open in common to all nations. Not to load your columns unnecessarily with authorities upon the subject, I will merely refer to a case cited by Vattel in his "*Droit des Gens*," wherein the Emperor Sigismund solemnly confirmed a decree made by the Bourgrave of Nuremberg, in which it was asserted as a principle of natural right that public highways throughout the world were for the common use of all nations; and then cite a few observations by the great jurist himself ("*Droit des Gens*," liv. ii., chap. 10), which I would humbly recommend to the attention of the Austrian Government. Vattel says:—

Property in the territory cannot take away from other nations the right of travelling over the earth for the purpose of intercommunication, for the affairs of commerce, and for other just reasons. The ruler of a country can only refuse a passage through it upon particular occasions, when it would be prejudicial or dangerous to permit it. He ought, in short, to permit it for legitimate occasions, at all times that it leads to no ill consequence to himself, and he cannot legitimately attach onerous conditions to a concession which it is obligatory upon him to grant, and which he cannot refuse if he would fulfil his duty, and not abuse his right of property.

The right of sojourn within, as well as passage through, the territory, is asserted upon the same grounds:—

The ruler of a territory cannot, without particular and important reasons, refuse either the passage through, or residence within, his dominions to strangers, who demand it for just occasions; and although other nations and other men in general may be obliged to defer to his will in these matters, he will not the less be guilty of a breach of his duty if he refuses without proper grounds; he will, in so doing, merely abuse his territorial powers.

Without entering further upon the nice question of international law, I will merely point to the above extract from a writer of unquestioned authority, and leave it to others to consider how far a system of repeated interruptions, and accompanied by formalities, at the expense of time, attention, and some personal trouble; how far a too strict enforcement of arbitrary regulations, the intricacies of which must necessarily be unknown to the majority of strangers, may come "onerous conditions," within the meaning of which Vattel says rulers of states would not be justified in imposing upon foreigners

as the price of the enjoyment of an undoubted natural right. The Emperor of Austria may "do as he likes with his own," but the law of nations imposes limits to his "tricks upon travellers." But, independently of all consideration of personal inconvenience and annoyance, the strictness of surveillance carried on in Austria has a depressing influence upon the spirits, which, though more keenly felt by the new comer, without doubt permanently influences the morale of the resident population. The effect of this depressing influence is very palpable to the eye of a stranger frequenting any of the *cafés*, or other places of public resort. An habitual reserve prevails everywhere. Conversation, even amongst intimates, and when upon the most indifferent subjects, is carried on in a suppressed tone, the eye instinctively looking warily around when any word upon which the slightest reference to political or local matters might be hinged is used. One illustration of the extent to which this feeling is carried will suffice. Yesterday we were walking through the town with a gentleman, who, amongst other remarkable places, said he would point out the spot in the square opposite the War-office where the lamp-post had stood upon which the unfortunate Count Latour was hung, at the first outbreak of the insurrection of 1848. "But do not stop or appear to remark the place," said he, "as the guard are close by, and soldiers are constantly lurking about, and any symptom of our taking an interest in the locality might lead to unpleasant inferences, and perhaps to our being watched." Accordingly, he merely indicated the fatal spot by striking it with his umbrella as he passed; and we passed on too, merely taking a furtive glance at it. The lamp-post no longer exists: on the entrance of the Imperial army, under Windischgratz, it was assailed by the pioneers, and hacked down in the course of a few minutes.

Perhaps it is partly attributable to the police regulations above treated of, which have tended to exclude the Austrian population from the civilising influences of association with the wide world; but, to whatever cause attributable, most certainly they have much yet to learn on the score of politeness to foreigners. If there be one thing which more than another is indicative of ill-breeding, it is the habit of rudely staring at strangers. Yet stared at we have been continually since our arrival in Austria; we could not have been more so if we had been on a visit in the Sandwich Islands or at Kamtschatka. And they do not confine themselves to staring; they carry their rudeness to the length of whispering together about you, every now and then remarking upon your dress, appearance, and what you have to eat; and then taking a particularly long look as you or they leave the room. This is the case more particularly with the military. I am happy to say that we have borne all this with philosophical composure hitherto; not even condescending to appear to be cognisant of the circumstance, nor even of the presence of the offenders, except by occasionally taking a very cool survey of them, as one would of a picture on a wall, or a crowd in the street. Upon the whole, however, I attribute the conduct complained of more to ignorance than to any bad feeling or intention.

Prague is certainly a fine city, situated most picturesquely on the two banks of the river Moldau. The view from the famous old bridge is particularly grand—the buildings rising up on both sides, in grades, one above the other, along the sides of the hills, which have a precipitous fall. Interspersed are the domes and spires of several fine churches; and, crowning the whole, is the Hradschin—the palace of the Bohemian Kings, and which is now occupied by the ex-Emperor Ferdinand. It is an extensive building, but of an unpretending style of architecture: the stone of the exterior is whitewashed. We paid a visit to the place, in order, chiefly, to see the window in the council-chamber, out of which Slavata and Martinitz—two unpopular members of the Imperial Court—were ejected by the Emperor, and which was the scene of the famous incident of the armed nobles assembled in council, after the issuing of their offensive edicts against the Bohemian Protestants, and which may be said to have been the first act of violence in the Thirty Years War. The height of the window is upwards of eighty feet from the ground; but there happened, fortunately, at the time to be a dunghill underneath, upon which the two obnoxious nobles, and their still more obnoxious secretary, alighted, and so they escaped unhurt. Two stones mark the spot of this miraculous adventure. The view of the town and country from the window aforesaid is magnificent in the extreme. The Cathedral, or Dom Kirche, which is dedicated to St. Vitus, stands within the enclosure of the Hradschin. It was commenced in the middle of the fourteenth century, but was never completed; it moreover suffered severely from the attacks of the Hussites, and from the cannon of Frederick the Great during the Seven Years War; upwards of 215 balls having struck the roof, and 1500 the end of the church. The traces of these ravages are plainly visible to this day. Nevertheless, it is externally a fine specimen of Gothic architecture. The interior is rather heavy, and overlaid with ornamentation. In it, amongst other monuments and relics, are to be remarked a fine mausoleum in white marble, erected by Rudolph II., as a monument to himself and several other Kings and Princes of Bohemia; and the chapel and shrine of St. John Nepomuk, or Nepomucene—the latter of solid silver, and weighing, it is said, 37 cwt. Accompanying is a View of this Cathedral, and of part of the Hradschin. The round tower in the centre is an old prison, the scene of many fearful atrocities in the old feudal days. Fifteen fathoms beneath the floor of this tower is a dungeon, into which wretches, sentenced to perpetual seclusion, were let down by a rope.

We paid a passing visit to the Church of St. Nicholas, a stately building, with a dome-tower at one end; rather over-decorated in the interior with painting and gilding, and colossal statues of saints, in wood, painted white and enamelled. After this, we found ourselves, with a crowd of about a dozen other strangers, and as many more of the towns-folk, soliciting admission to the Monastery of Strahow, belonging to the Premonstratensian monks; the library in which is reputed to be one of the handsomest apartments of the kind in Germany, and which is, moreover, enriched by two autographs of Tycho Brahe. After some five minutes' pause, beneath a burning sun, a portly old *frère*, who could hardly stand on his legs, appeared at the door; but was evidently alarmed at the numerical force of the crowd assembled in search of admission. "Zu viel! zu viel!" he exclaimed; and was for shutting the door in our faces; but, eventually, his experienced eye made a selection of the travelling lot, who generally pay for civilities of this kind, and admitted them, calling upon them, at the same time, to aid him in shutting the door against the others. As a sight, the affair was hardly worth the trouble of getting to it. The old *frère*, after hobbling along through the ante-room, into the library, went to the well-known corner in the latter, whence he produced the two precious documents enriched with the sign-manual of the great astronomer; which being duly inspected, we took our departure.

The Palace of Wallenstein is a building of historical interest—though, through long neglect, its internal splendour has faded. The most curious portions of it are the grotto, built in imitation of stalactites, where the great General used to take his shower-bath; and a small room, at the opposite side of a covered terrace, where he used to smoke and play cards. The latter is now occupied by the stuffed skin of the horse which carried Wallenstein at the battle of Lutzen; and on the wall hangs a portrait of Wallenstein, with an inscription on the back, ending—"Egræ obit ægre, 25 Feb., 1634," a punning reference to the name of the little village where he was assassinated. The palace is still in the family of the hero of the Thirty Years War, and the grand reception saloon on the first floor is now being repaired and re-decorated.

All the places above described are in the smaller quarter of the town (called *Kleinseite*), which is situated on the left bank of the Moldau; by far the larger portion, comprising the Altstadt and Neustadt, and where most of the hotels are, being situated on the right bank. The two banks are connected by two bridges—one of stone, a very old one, begun in 1358, and finished in 1507; the other, a suspension-bridge of iron, a work undertaken by private enterprise, and completed about ten years ago. The old stone bridge is said to be the largest in Germany, being 1790 German feet in length. On either side are twenty-eight statues of saints, of large dimensions, rather clumsily executed, and some of which have fallen to decay, being minus hand, or head, or foot. Amongst them is one of "St. John Nepomuk," whose silver shrine I have already mentioned, and who was thrown over this very bridge into the river, by order of King Wenceslaus IV. (1383), because he refused to reveal the secrets of the Queen, confided to him as her confessor. The legend states that sparks of fire were seen to flicker over the water where his body lay, until it was found; and now the spot on the bridge where he was thrown over is marked by a sort of double cross, set with stars. There is an old tower at each end of the bridge: one of which, that on the Altstadt side, was, in 1648, the means of defending the city from a sudden incursion of the Swedes, through the bold and determined conduct of a Jesuit scholar, aided by three soldiers, who, just at the critical moment, lowered the draw-bridge, and defended the port till the citizens and students of the University came to their aid. The bridge on the Kleinseite, however, is the more picturesque of the two—both intrinsically, and in regard to prospect which lies beyond it—including the bold frontage of the Hradschin, the Dom Kirche, and the dome of St. Nicholas's Church.

The nearer we approach the capital, the slower goes the train, and the longer the stoppages at the stations. Half an hour was a very com-

mon interval; and at Lundenburg, where the branches from Olmutz, Breslau, and places beyond fall in, we were detained upwards of three-quarters of an hour. It was dark when we arrived, and broad daylight before we started again. Meantime, several heavy trains, of thirty and forty carriages each, came up; many of them open, and filled with a living freight of all tongues and nations. The endless variety of their dress, and the confused Babel of their jabber, produced in the grey dawn a most remarkable effect. After the departure of each train, silence again prevailed, which was only broken by the early notes of birds from the trees adjoining, the cackling of geese, and the croaking of frogs, with the addition of an occasional warning scream from the railway whistle.

All the way from the point last mentioned, or about sixteen or twenty miles from Vienna, the country is a dead flat, and evidently at a very low level; a great portion of it being cultivated, the remainder marsh-land, covered with fir-trees. As we passed through it, however, owing to the recent floodings of the Danube, there were vast tracts of country which presented the appearance of an immense lake, in which were small islands and tufts of trees. The district cannot be a healthy one, and it appeared to be but thinly inhabited. One village we saw close to the line which seemed to be built in a sort of hollow, so that the thatched roofs only appeared above the surface of the ground; and the cottages in which were perched together so closely that opposite neighbours must have been within arm's-length of one another.

The distant outline of the Carpathian range, and then the tall pointed spire of the Cathedral are seen for nearly an hour before we enter the Vienna railway station. Here the luggage is again examined—but this time by the town authorities, for *octroi* dues.

Vienna is, as it were, a town within a town, with a belt of country between. The city itself is very small, and can never be larger; being, in extent and number of houses, not one-eighth of the whole town, including the suburbs. Between the latter, and surrounding the city on all sides, is a fine glacis, covered with grass and planted with trees, which is now used as a promenade. The Imperial Palace is within the city; the Imperial stables just without the city, on the other side of the glacis, and opposite the Palace. The best hotels are within the city; and these are the most convenient for a visitor who wants to be near everything worth seeing.

The public buildings are of a very stately character; and even the hotels and residence-houses are built upon a scale of magnitude, and with a lavish use of material, which cannot but astonish every stranger. In the Hôtel Munch, where we put up, and now the best in the place, are I know not how many hundred rooms—it is quite a little town of itself. It is built of stone; the walls at the basement being at least seven feet thick, and those of the third and fourth floors five feet; the walls between rooms about three feet. The stairs are wide—entirely of stone; the ceilings to all the rooms vaulted; the flooring and doors alone being of wood. As a rule, all the other houses in the town are built upon the same principle, a little modified as to dimensions, perhaps; so that such a thing as a house being burned down is here almost unknown. The windows and doors are double everywhere; the former with the intention of keeping out heat as well as noise. An Englishman, on going into the coffee-room of the hotel on a broiling summer day, will be astonished to see all the windows closed, and will probably rush to open them for the sake of air. He will soon find, however, that the external air is many degrees hotter than that within; and be told that it is for this reason the inhabitants keep their windows closed. For my own part, I confess there is something to be said on both sides of the question. The residents always keep their windows shut up, except quite early in the morning and late in the evening. The room is undoubtedly cooler in consequence; but the air is tainted in a way which, to any one not accustomed to it, is most oppressive—producing headache and drowsiness. Upon a balance of evils, I recommend braving the heat for the sake of the air.

There are no *tables d'hôte* here, as in other parts of Germany, and in Belgium, and France—an evidence of the unsocial character of the population, who, made up of all sorts of stocks, seem to have very little nationality in common. The dinners *à la carte* are rather a venture for a stranger; but, if you order a good dinner, at a fair price per head, you will not be disappointed. *Cafés* and beer-houses abound in all parts of the town, and are all day crowded. The beer, both local and that of Bavaria, is excellent—sound, genuine, refreshing; without the sharpness of our pale ale, nor is it so heady as that of London or Edinburgh. By the way, "Murray"—whose 6th edition, 1853, is before me—is in error when he states that smoking is not permitted in the streets. It was prohibited temporarily some time ago; but now is permitted again, and indulged in freely, not only in the streets, but in the parks, the public walks, and even in the gardens of Schonbrunn. Talking of gardens, we went to the Volksgarten, a place of fashionable resort near the palace, where there is, on certain days of the week, a concert *à fresco*, conducted by young Strauss, who succeeded to the post upon the death of the celebrated composer of dance-music of that name. The gardens were crowded: amongst those present were Lady Westmorland and family, the Russian Ambassador, Turkish Chargés and Secretaries, and countless Counts, Colonels, and Captains—some sipping coffee, others promenading—all smoking. Admission, 12 kreutzers (about fivepence English).

The Cathedral, which stands in the midst of a fine open place, is indeed a noble structure; the lofty spiral tower a stately object, and conspicuous for many miles round. The interior, though not displaying that light, rich tracery which abounds in some of our cathedrals—is spacious, and wears an aspect of grand solemnity. Roberts has recently exhibited at the Royal Academy two capital views of it. The roof has been newly tiled of late years, and since Murray's "Red Book" was compiled; it no longer bears the representation of the Austrian eagle, the tiles being arranged in lozenge patterns, red and green alternately, with a white band between. This Cathedral was built between the middle of the fourteenth and the latter end of the fifteenth century; but it stands on the site of a church built in 1147, some remains of which still exist; and the outer walls are covered with ancient monumental tablets, some of which belonged to the former edifice. In early times this spot was in the centre of a vast forest, called the Wienerwald—one of the trees of which still remains, in a recess in the walls of an old house, some say 800 years old, supposed to have belonged to the Jager of the said forest. Nothing but the trunk remains, if even any particle of that; for it has been so completely studded with nails, driven in by the wandering apprentices of Vienna, when setting out on their travels, that it appears but one mass of curiously wrought iron; and is appropriately called the *Stock-im-Eisen*, giving the name to the street or *platz* in which it stands. It is fastened to the wall by a hoop of iron, with a padlock, which an ingenious locksmith made for the purpose, and so cunningly, it is said, that it has hitherto been found impossible to pick it. This is a chance for Mr. Hobbs, if he would like to try his hand!

One of the most picturesque views of Vienna is to be obtained from a hill about five English miles out of town, on the road to Mödling and Brihl. There stands a curious Gothic cross, known as the "Spinnerin am Kreuz," erected in 1547, and to which a curious legend attaches. The story is that the cross is erected to commemorate a fair damsel, who vowed, when her lover set out for the Holy Land, to sit and spin upon the spot where it stands, every day till he returned—a vow which she religiously kept, till one day her lover, returning from the wars, actually found her there. S— sends you a Sketch of this curious Monument, with Vienna in the distance.

Every one here—at least all those who express any opinion at all upon political affairs—are very anxious as to the policy the Austrian Government may eventually adopt in the Russo-Turkish question. Although what that policy may turn out to be is as yet a matter of uncertainty, there can be no question as to what it ought to be, if Austria respects herself and the feelings of her subjects. She has nothing to gain by assisting the overgrown power and overweening ambition of Russia—but much to risk. True, out of pique against the Porte for the asylum afforded by her to the Hungarian refugees, she may be induced to join with the Czar in some act of hostility; but let her beware of the consequences. When the integrity of Turkey shall fall, where will be the Austrian frontier provinces, where Hungary itself? Besides, the Austrians hate the Russians most cordially, and *vice versa*: there is no sympathy between them in sentiment, in religion, or in purpose. It may be supposed that Austria might feel under some obligations to befriend an ally who lately did her such service in time of need; but there is no pretence for such an assumption. What Russia did in Hungary, she did as much for her own interests as for those of Austria; for the success of the Hungarian cause would have been the signal for a rising in Poland. Moreover, the Emperor of Austria has already paid to the Russian Czar the full amount of the contribution agreed upon for the aid afforded.

All that has passed in politics has, I am assured, had a great effect in changing the state of society here; implanting jealousies and suspicions, and breaking up old friendships; severing communities into factions and parties; so that Vienna is no longer the gay and dissipated capital it used to be. As a consequence, all the shopkeepers complain that trade is very bad.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

A case of specimens of Swedish porphyry from the Royal quarries at Elfdal has arrived in England. They include fifteen distinct varieties, some of great beauty. They have been presented to the Crystal Palace Company by Mr. Charles Henry Edwards.

A letter from Munich states that the Bavarian Government has decided that no executions shall for the future take place in public; but in the interior of prisons, in the presence of magistrates and witnesses appointed for the purpose.

A piece of land, containing about twenty acres, situated at Hornsey, has been purchased for the purpose of forming the site of a new cemetery for the inhabitants of the parish of St. Mary, Islington.

Advices from Warsaw represent Prince Paskewitch to be in so bad a state of health that, in the event of war, he would be unable to take a command.

George Smith, one of the Frimley gang, the person who turned Queen's evidence, died in East Grinstead workhouse last week.

A railway to Cintra from Lisbon is in contemplation. It is proposed to carry it to Belem along the Tagus, which is to be embanked. This will be of great utility, as the northern side of that river is getting rapidly choked up.

A new gold-field has been discovered at Kilmore, about sixty miles from Melbourne; and it is alleged that tin ore exists in great quantities, and in its most valuable form, in the Ovens gold-district.

The following gentlemen were elected at Harrow on the 23rd inst. to the scholarships vacant on the Lyon and Neeld foundations:—Lyon scholars: 1. Mr. W. H. Stone; 2. Mr. R. D. Wilson. Neeld scholar: Mr. E. W. Sergeant.

The foreign papers arriving at Warsaw and St. Petersburg are almost entirely cut to pieces; and the public can only receive the news through the Russian court papers.

Last week a donkey, grazing in a meadow upon a farm at Moulsham-lodge, attacked a child about ten years old, and lacerated its arm, tearing off a considerable portion of the flesh.

On Sunday week, while two boys, of ten and twelve years, were at play at the North Cliff, in Camborne, Cornwall, they fell over, and were both killed.

The young men of Edinburgh have petitioned Parliament in favour of an extension of Mr. Ewart's Public Libraries Act to Scotland.

The Hon. E. B. Bligh has issued an address to the electors of Canterbury, stating that as he has been appointed to fill an important diplomatic office at Berlin, he shall not solicit their suffrages at the next election.

The Prince of Prussia and suite arrived at the Hotel d'Angleterre, at Ostend, on Saturday week, from Weimar, via Erfurt and Pradenboon. The Prince intends to remain some weeks for the advantage of sea-bathing.

Copies of despatches from Commander Phillips of the *Polyphemus*, reporting the destruction of the Barracoons of Don Crispo, on the African coast, last Christmas-day; and the burning of the town of Sherbar, on or about the 18th of January last, have been printed.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha has been attacked with measles. The Duchess is convalescent.

The Baltic fleet of Russia, consisting of 37 sail, left Cronstadt in the morning of the 15th, to manoeuvre in the Gulf of Finland. The Hereditary Grand Duke inspected it previous to its departure.

By a letter from Rome, dated July 12, we learn that the health of his Holiness is daily becoming more precarious. He is suffering from a severe attack of asthma and general debility.

The *Dublin Evening Mail* of Wednesday states that the Archbishop of Dublin, Mr. Blackburne, and Baron Greene have resigned their seats at the Board of National Education.

The Board of Guardians of St. Luke's have given public notice that they have formed themselves into a sanitary committee, with a view to put in force the powers given them by the Nuisance Removal Act.

The establishment of the mail-packet communication between England and the west coast of Africa, is likely to develop an immense trade with that part of Africa, particularly in palm oil.

Throughout the recent important negotiations about Russia and Turkey, M. Drouyn de Lhuys has been labouring under a very painful affection of the eyes.

On the site of Smithfield Market—about to be removed—a square, or small park, is to be laid out for the health and pleasure of the citizens.

Five thousand miners and colliers at the Dowlais Iron Works (South Wales) struck work on Friday week, for an advance of 10 per cent on their wages.

The Austrian camp, about to be formed at Turas, in Moravia, in the month of September, is to consist of 40,000 infantry and 11,000 cavalry.

The Archaeological Association has been holding its meetings during the past week at Rochester.

On Wednesday the new Vaccination Bill was issued. From the 1st of August next children are to be vaccinated within three months of the birth, or parties to be subject to penalties.

A violent thunder storm, accompanied by heavy rain, took place in London between two and three o'clock on Thursday morning. It then subsided a little, but broke out again with extreme violence about half past five.

On Tuesday evening the Suracy Gas Consumers' Association entertained Mr. Sheriff Croll, at the Bridge House Hotel, and presented him with a costly piece of plate for the valuable services he had rendered to the company.

At a recent meeting Mr. Chapman, formerly judge of the Supreme Court in New Zealand, stated that New Zealand possesses more writers, literary and scientific, than any other British colony.

The express train between Oxford and London very nearly met with a serious accident on Monday. The crank-axle of the engine broke, but fortunately no damage was done to the passengers.

On Monday last a handsome chased silver tea and coffee-service was presented to the Rev. John Edwards, M.A., principal of Bonchurch College, and late second-master of King's College School, by 123 of his late pupils, as a testimonial of their esteem.

A new cemetery is in course of construction at Bradford, Yorkshire, on a large scale, and will be situated on the top of one of the highest elevations near the town, commanding a magnificent prospect.

The Governor and the *Gonfaloniere* of Faenza has been fired at and stabbed, it is feared mortally; and an agent of the police, named Cuocaccio, has been murdered at Imola.

Usener, the artillery officer, whose name was mixed up in the affair of the Kossuth grenades at Rotherhithe, was arrested on Friday week at Coblenz, on his way to Switzerland.

Mr. Leicester Viney Vernon, recently elected, has stated that he does not intend to defend his return for the borough of Chatham.

The machine manufactory at Bukau, near Magdeburg, in Prussia, was destroyed by fire a few days ago. The loss is estimated at 100,000 thalers.

A deputation, on the subject of the City new cattle market, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Tuesday, at the Home-office. The deputation consisted of Mr. Taylor (chairman), Mr. Hall, Mr. Jersey, Mr. Thwaites, the City Remembrancer, and the City architect.

It is said that the Emperor of the French is about to raise Dr. Conneau to the dignity of senator. Dr. Conneau shared the imprisonment of Louis Napoleon at Ham.

The balance of the defence fund of the Rev. Dr. Newman has been handed over to the new Roman Catholic University in Ireland, with the exception of a few hundred pounds given to one of the religious houses in this country. The balance amounted to £3600.

Numbers of foreigners are now attracted to Brussels by the fêtes in preparation for the marriage of the Duke de Brabant. Among other amusements, bull-fights are to be organised, similar to those in Spain.

The Museum of Ornamental Art at Marlborough House was closed on Friday last, until Monday, the 3rd of October, when it will be re-opened to the public.

A company has been formed in Saxony for constructing a railway from Dresden to Tharandt, and for subsequently continuing it to Freiberg.

Some members of the medical profession have combined for the purpose of starting an "Anti Advice Gratis Society," the precise object of which is stated to be the organisation of the profession against all unpaid or ill-paid hospital, poor-law, and army and navy appointments.

The cholera is increasing at Stettin, and cases have occurred at Dantzic. Fears are entertained that it will spread rapidly in the latter place, and in the Baltic provinces generally.

A committee of the House of Commons, recommend that it is most desirable that legislative measures should be introduced without delay by Government, for rendering the adoption of an efficient police force on a uniform principle imperative throughout Great Britain.

Sir James Walker Drummond, Bart., and his bride, arrived at his romantic seat, Hawthornden, Midlothian, on Friday week, from the south, when the honourable Baronet was welcomed by public rejoicings from his tenantry.

LONDON WITHOUT CABS.

ON Wednesday morning, probably for the first time since the first introduction of hackney-carriages, the streets were cleared of those vehicles; the several cab-stands, or rather the drivers and their masters, had joined in "a strike," and not a cab was to be seen. Hitherto, a cab-stand might be deemed perennial; day and night it existed; but ubiquitously it disappeared on Wednesday morning, in consequence of the act of Parliament which came into operation a few days since. "Cabby" complains, not so much of the lowering the rate of charge per mile to 6d. instead of 8d. as the abolition of back fares; and the compromise desired is said to be that this back fare may be charged for distances of three miles beyond some fixed spot after nightfall. "Cabby" complains that by the new system he starts from an ever-shifting centre to an ever-receding point of distance, and may be compelled to travel any anywhere, at any time, six miles from himself. "Cabby" wants something settled, even if it be nothing more than the restoration of that indefinite fixture known during the last half century as "the place where Hicks's Hall formerly stood." He objects to being taken from Waterloo-bridge to Dulwich at two o'clock in the morning for 2s. 6d., or from Tottenham-court-road to Southall



THE MAN WHO THINKS THE STRIKE A JOKE.

for 5s. 6d. So the cab proprietors gave their men notice simultaneously not to call at their stables after Tuesday; and on Wednesday morning the sun rose on a city without cabs. The first to feel the inconvenience was the traveller by early railway-trains—into and out of London—who found himself three or four miles from everywhere, with a leather trunk, a hat-box, a carpet-bag, fishing-rod, umbrella, and waterproof coat to carry. As the day progressed, the desire for cabs became more urgent—people found themselves at a full stop without knowing why. The railways suffered the greatest possible inconvenience. At every station piles of luggage waiting conveyance, and mobs of jeering bystanders advising the calling of a cab that would not come, confronted the impatient traveller. At none of the railways was the inconvenience more felt than at the London and North-Western. Train after train brought an accumulation of luggage, and each hour added to the harassing of impatient passengers from all parts of the country. Fortunately, the day was fine; and the appliances of a railway are so multifarious, that they can be expanded to meet almost any possible emergency. Cabs being altogether wanting, the railway authorities, by going a step lower in the scale, were enabled, in some measure, to meet the contingency. Spring vans for the accumulation of heavier luggage, light carts and even wheelbarrows for the immediate urgency of single passengers, were pressed into the service; and, by the active employment of all the officials, the difficulties were considerably diminished. The privation was variously met by the public: to the railway traveller with a carpet-bag it was a grievance to laugh at, and be handled lightly; but, to the traveller who had his family and their appurtenances, the inconvenience was "no joke."

A meeting of cab proprietors was held at the National Hall, Holborn, on Wednesday, to consider what steps should be taken under the circumstances. The principal of the Harp Cab Company was in the chair. The chairman addressed the assembly, and pointed out the oppression and injustice of the bill which had just become law; and told them that it was utterly impossible for them to live under that law if carried out in its stringency.

Mr. Beadle moved, as the first resolution, "That for any distance within and not exceeding two miles the fare shall be one shilling."

Mr. Moreton moved as an amendment, "That the fare for the first mile be 1s.; exceeding one mile, and under two miles, 1s. 6d.; two miles, and under three, 2s.; three, and under four, 2s. 6d.; for every additional mile, or fraction of a mile, 1s."

After a rather disorderly discussion, the original motion was put and carried.

The following resolutions, after some further conversation, were then put, and carried by acclamation:—

For any distance exceeding two miles after the rate of 6d. for every mile, and for every part of a mile over and above any number of miles completed; and 1s. for every mile or fractional part of a mile for any distance above four miles from the General Post-office.

When more than two persons shall be carried in or upon any hackney carriage, a sum of sixpence to be paid for each person, in addition to the other fares.

When two or more persons shall be carried in or upon any hackney carriage, with more luggage than can be carried inside the carriage, a further sum of 2d. for every package carried outside the said carriage to be paid by the hirer, in addition to the fare.

The right of appeal be granted against the summary conviction of a police magistrate.

A large subscription was entered into, and £200 at once put down. A vote of thanks was given to the chairman, and a pledge unanimously given to keep the cabs at home on Thursday, and to place full confidence in the committee which had been appointed.

A second meeting was held on Thursday, in which a determination to continue the present strike was exhibited both by the proprietors as well as the drivers of cabs; and it was also stated that the omnibus proprietors were about to join the movement.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. FITZROY, M.P.

The following letter has been forwarded to Mr. Fitzroy on behalf of the proprietors, and a deputation of their body waited upon that gentleman on Thursday afternoon, to support its suggestions:—

Sir,—The committee of the Metropolitan Hackney Carriage Proprietors, who have frequently had the honour of seeing you upon the subject of the Hackney Carriages (Metropolis) Act, beg most respectfully to inform you that they have been requested by a large meeting of their fellow-travelers to convey to you the views of the trade, and also to submit such suggestions as they believe would enable them to carry on their trade with credit to themselves and with satisfaction to the public.

As to Fare.

For any distance not exceeding two miles, the sum of 1s., and no hackney carriage should

be compelled to work at 6d. per mile, except within a circle of four miles from some central point.

For every mile, or part of a mile, beyond the distance of four miles from such central point, 1s., and for which sum the hirer shall be entitled to return to such point of the circle as the carriage shall have first passed.

When more than two persons shall be carried in or upon any hackney carriage a sum of sixpence for each person in addition to the fare shall be paid for the whole hiring.

Personal luggage, contained in carpet-bags, portmanteaus, or hat-boxes, to the extent of 56 lb. shall not be charged for; the carriage of luggage of other descriptions shall be made subject to an agreement, which shall be legal and binding.

When hired by time, 2s. shall be paid for the first hour, and 6d. for every fifteen minutes, or any portion of fifteen minutes beyond.

Alterations as to Discipline.

Clause V., line 4.—To erase the words "both" and "outside."

Clause VI.—After line 5, to add the words, "except when the hirer or driver shall require the distance to be measured."

Clause VIII., line 3.—That the words "if required" shall be inserted after "deliver," and the penal clause (17) shall be altered accordingly.

Suggestion

That an appeal from the decisions of either Commissioners of Police or Magistrates to a superior court shall be allowed in all matters of dispute arising out of the working of this or any other act relating to the discipline of drivers.

That as the Hackney Carriage Act in no way participates in the increase of fares permitted by this act, the proprietors shall be allowed to fix such rate of fares as they may deem expedient, provided that such rate of fares shall be distinctly exhibited inside, and that such rate of fares shall not be altered without one week's notice be given at the proper office.

The result of the interview with Mr. Fitzroy was not of a favourable character as regards the above suggestions. The determination of the committee, however, it is stated, remains unalterable to persevere in their present course.

The evening papers contain advertisements from the South-Western Railway Company, offering—with the sanction of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue—employment at the station "for any description of vehicles—as post-chaises, or stage-coaches; and immediate employment may be had for twenty or thirty flies or broughams."

This is followed by an advertisement for a meeting of omnibus proprietors, of which we give an extract. The meeting is called to consider

The propriety of repeating, for the third time, an application to the House of Commons for the right of appeal against any decision of a magistrate, or otherwise, under the new Act, which at present gives to one magistrate the arbitrary and unjust power (as shown in the recent cab convictions) of sending an innocent man to prison for a month without any appeal from such conviction. And also to consider the propriety of convening a general meeting on Monday, 1st August, of all persons engaged in the omnibus trade, to take their opinion as to the necessity of WITHDRAWING ALL THE OMNIBUSES FROM THE PUBLIC STREETS until a pledge be given that the said cruel, oppressive, and unconstitutional power shall be modified, by granting a fair hearing and the right of appeal.

And thus the question stands at the time when we write (Thursday night).

In the City, at Guildhall, Mr. Alderman Wilson spoke strongly on the subject. He said, he was of opinion that the cabmen had forfeited their licenses. As he understood it, a cab license was like a public-house license: upon payment of a sum of money a privilege was granted that no one could exercise except upon certain conditions—the publican that he should keep his house open for public accommodation, under prescribed regulations; and if he did not conform to the rule laid down, or give the accommodation required, he forfeited his license. So the cab-driver held his license upon certain conditions—that he did not overcharge, and that he treated the public with civility; and for any breach of those rules it was at the discretion of the magistrate to fine or imprison him, or sus-



THE MAN WHO THINKS THE STRIKE NO JOKE.

pend his license; and the commissioner of police had the power to take the licenses away entirely. This had been done already in many instances; and it was his opinion that the present combination came under the head of misbehaviour, and that the licenses should be suspended, if not withdrawn entirely.

HER MAJESTY AND THE FLEET.—With her Majesty's condescendence is intimately connected the revived rumour that there is to be a review of the magnificent fleet at Spithead, and that it is likely to take place next Tuesday. It is confidently stated that the fleet will be more powerful than any ever assembled at that memorable station; and the minds of nautical men recur, for an adequate comparison, to the famous review when the Allied Sovereigns visited England in 1814. It is reckoned that no fewer than 27 ships—including 5 bearing before the 100 guns each, and mounting 1424 guns in all—will manoeuvre before the Queen.—It is also said that the Royal visit to Ireland will take place about the 22nd or 23rd of August, and that her Majesty's stay will extend to a week or ten days; but it is not intended that, beyond a day's excursion in the county of Wicklow, the Royal trip will go further than the Irish metropolis. The Duke of Newcastle, it is believed, will be the Secretary of State accompany the Queen.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.—A bill to amend the laws relating to Friendly Societies, brought in by Mr. Wilson and Mr. Fitzroy, has been printed. It provides that Friendly Societies may invest their funds otherwise than as required by 13th and 14th Vic. c. 115. Societies availing themselves of this provision are not to invest any further portion of their funds with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. Societies not already having an account with the Commissioners, after passing of the act are not to invest funds with Commissioners; but when their assurances do not exceed £200, may deposit all their funds in savings banks.

EMIGRATION OF JEWISH YOUNG WOMEN.—A committee of Jewish ladies has been formed for the purpose of sending to the Australian colonies poor Jewish young women who may have friends there whom they may be desirous of joining, and arrangements have been made for the purpose of forwarding twenty such young women under the charge of Mrs. Chisholm, by the ship *Caroline Chisholm*. The committee also affords its assistance to poor Jewish families desirous of emigrating to the Australian colonies.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P. R., PHILIP, SIGMA, and OTHERS.—We must refer you and other correspondents who have sent Solutions of Problem No. 492, to the author's mode of effecting mate, which is given in the present Number.

RUGIERIS.—They are not difficult enough. Concentrate your attention upon composing one position about four moves deep, and after you have again and again submitted it to examination, send it to us.

BRIDPORT.—If you will favour us with an address it will save us a good deal of space.

BRANTON.—You can demand another Queen for every Pawn which reaches his 8th square.

W. D. T. of Box, J. R. W.—They shall be reported on in the next Number.

H. T. S. F. P.—You will find the terms of the match between Messrs. Lowenthal and Harwitz in the August number of the *Chess-players' Chronicle*. We cannot afford space for them.

BATH DIV., and OTHERS.—The beautiful Problem, No. 494, admits, unfortunately, of a commonplace solution in three moves. We shall give the author's Solution next week.

CAMBRIAN.—What reception any Englishman would meet with who had the temerity to visit France or Germany for the purpose of begging subscriptions to wage against the chief player of either of those countries, and while on such an incredible mission employed himself in insulting and vituperating all who were not disposed to countenance and support him, we will not venture to predict; but you may be assured his stay would neither be very long nor very agreeable.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 493, by W. B. de Leamington, Jack of Shrewsbury, Deveron, J. P. R. F. of Woolwich, G. T. W., Derevon, J. N., Mr. Jellyby, Agnes, H. P. L., Gregory, W. P., S. S., are correct.

SOLUTIONS OF ENIGMAS by Derevon, Hollandia, J. P., J. T. W., Philip, Tiro, W. H. P., H. D. of Isleworth, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 492.

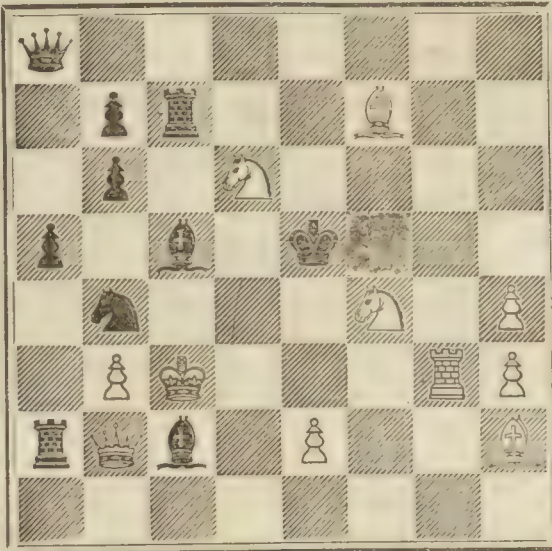
- | WHITE. | BLACK. |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Kt to Q B 5th | Q takes P (ch), or (a) |
| 2. B to Q B 2nd (dis. ch.) | Q to K 4th (ch), or (b) |
| 3. B to K 4th (ch) | K takes Kt |
| 4. R takes Q—Mate. | |
-
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) 1. B to K R 3rd (dis. ch.) | K to his 4th |
| 2. R takes Q (ch) | Q to K Kt 4th |
| | K to his B 3rd |
| | (If K to B 5th, then R to B 5th—Mate) |
| 4. Kt to K 4th—Mate. | |
-
- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------|
| (b) 2. Kt to Q R 7th (ch) | K to Q B 3rd |
| 4. R to Q 7th—Mate. | K to Q 3rd |

In this problem, Black has other ways of playing for his first move; but none by which he can delay the Mate.

PROBLEM No. 495.

By E. A. M. M., of India.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

The two following are by Mr. THOMAS, one of the best players of Halifax.

No. 834.

White: K at K Kt 2nd, Q at K Kt 8th, Bs at K B sq and Q Kt 6th, Ps at K 4th and Q 3rd.

Black: K at K B 5th, Q at Q R 3rd; Ps at K Kt 5th and 6th, K 4th, Q 5th, and Q Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 835.

White: K at K Kt 5th, R at Q Kt 8th, Bs at Q Kt 7th and Q R sq; Ps at K B 5th, K 2nd, and Q R 4th.

Black: K at Q Kt 6th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 4th, Q 3rd, Q B 4th, Q R 4th and 7th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

No. 836.—By E. M. H., of Hull.—"Undine."

White: K at K R 3rd, R at K 6th, B at Q R 2nd, Kt at Q B 7th; Ps at K B 4th, Q B 3rd, and Q Kt 2nd.

Black: K at Q B 4th; Ps at K R 4th and 5th, K B 4th, and Q B 5th.

White to play, and mate in five moves.

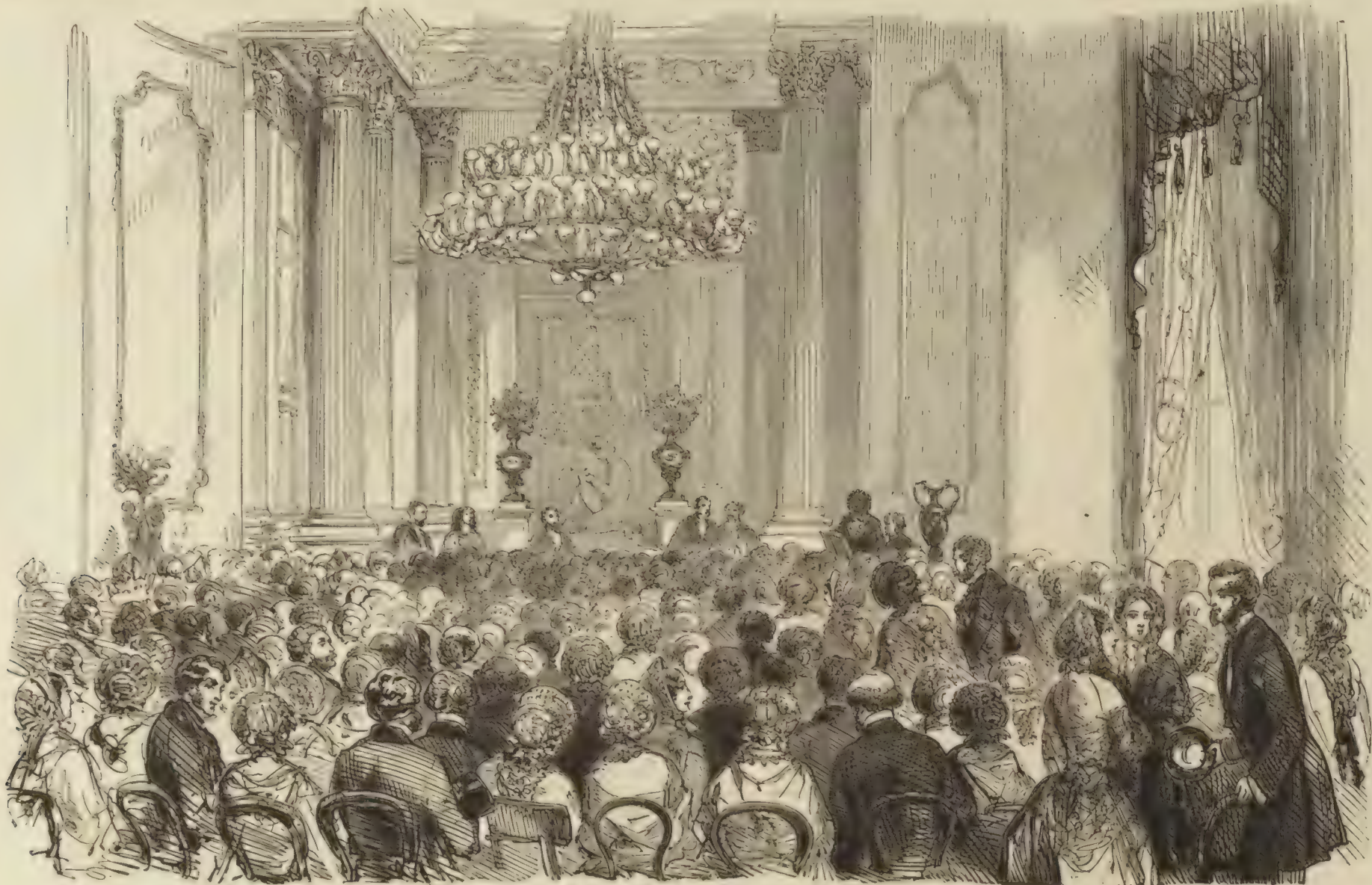
MAILS FOR AUSTRALIA.—The next mails for Australia will be forwarded by the *Vimiera* sailing vessel, under a contract with the Postmaster-General. This vessel sails from Plymouth on the 5th August next, after the arrival at that place of the north mail; and all letters and newspapers for South Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, and Van Diemen's Land, reaching Plymouth previous to her departure, and not addressed to be sent by any other vessel, will be forwarded by her. The packet rates of postage will be chargeable on letters by the *Vimiera*, but no charge will be made upon newspapers. The mails will be made up in London on the evening of the 4th August, and at Plymouth on the morning of the 5th. Those postmasters whose instructions direct them to send their letters for Plymouth by cross post, will of course forward the correspondence intended for these mails in the same manner.—General Post-office, July, 1853.

THE AMERICAN CRYSTAL PALACE.—By the arrival at Liverpool, on Thursday, of the *Lady Eglinton*, in eleven days from Quebec, we learn that the New York Crystal Palace was opened on Thursday, the 14th inst., in presence of an immense assembly. The President and General Scott were present.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

It is difficult to recommend such articles of ladies' dress as may meet the requirements of the variable weather of the present season. One day very light dresses are necessary; next day, and sometimes even on the evening of a hot day, an entire change is indispensable. But, as light colours are fashionable, there are materials to be found which unite the light colour with the advantage of being a little thicker and warmer. For instance, nankeen is much sought after for the country, as it is not very liable to become creased, nor to be torn by briars during a rural walk. To make it somewhat stylish and tasteful, it is ornamented in front with plain lacings of wool, all of the same colour, in three rows on each side of the hem in front, upon which are placed small bells or buttons of wool also. The colours preferred for these lacings or braidings are garnet, green, or red-currant colour. In place of these lacings are sometimes worn three rows of festoons of the same colour; and the sleeves are similarly trimmed on the inner side and behind. White piqué has the same advantage as the nankeen. It is worn festooned also; and the dress buttoned up to the neck with basques, made rather longer than formerly. Jaconet is in high favour, as are also stamped foulard dresses. They are made of two kinds—one with small patterns for half-dress, with *volants*, or plain; and the other with large patterns, used for dressing-gowns.

To guard against the chill of evening, Turkish vests are made to put on after dinner, over a light dress. These vests or jackets are rather short, and have no waist. They are generally made of taffetas, lined with Florentine; they are worn black, and may, for the sake of elegance, be braided in the same colour; and a single thread of gold may be added. These jackets may also be made of lighter colours, appropriated to the colours of the dress. Those of pearl grey lined with pink are charming, and assort well with almost all the light colours of the season. For dresses for hot days white muslin has an incontestable superiority. It is worn plain, with a large hem on the edge of the petticoat; the body plain, with basque trimmed with bands, festooned or embroidered. A coloured ribbon is also passed into the hems, or the puffs, or *bouillonnés*. To complete these summer dresses, light ornamental articles are worn over them; as mantelets of lace, with narrow velvet, trimmed



MISS GREENFIELD'S CONCERT, AT STAFFORD HOUSE.

with two volants of lace. Shawls of black lace are also gracefully effective upon a white dress; white shawls are also made in imitation of guipure.

Ombrelles are very useful articles, and they begin to take rank amongst what is fashionable. Hitherto, they have been made in silk, mostly plain, or with some coloured patterns. Last year some lively patterns were added; this year, they are worn made of lace. We have remarked two—one of white guipure, lined with blue; the other of black lace, lined with cherry-colour. It must be understood that all these ombrelles have the form called *marquise*.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Dress of white muslin, with small bouquets spread over the ground, of the same colour. Corsage à la vierge, mounted to the shoulders upon a wrist (*sur un poignet*), and tied at the waist by a wide taffetas ribbon, blue or pink; canezou of same muslin, large, without waist, with volant; the front and the head of the volant, as well as the sleeves, ornamented with a *bouillonné* of ribbon the same as the band; small cap of guipure, with a similar ribbon, to correspond with that which ties round the neck; a collar of lace. Bonnet of crape, ornamented with flowers placed upon the

poke. Dress of foulard and canezou, with pattern, and four volants on the petticoat; the fifth being formed by the one which is placed at the bottom of the pardessus. The sleeves are large, and slit inside up to the top, which is finished, or is lost in a jockey; to the elbow they are tied back by ribbons.

The little girl wears a nankeen dress, with ornaments in coloured velvet, forming a knot at the back of the body; bonnet of Italian straw or leghorn, with feathers; pelisse of black taffetas; and dress of plaid poplin.

GRAND CONCERT AT STAFFORD-HOUSE.

A GRAND morning concert took place on Saturday last, at Stafford-house, by the kind permission of her Grace the Duchess of Sutherland, for the benefit of Miss Elizabeth T. Greenfield, the negro vocalist. Many distinguished vocal and instrumental artists gave their assistance on this interesting occasion; among whom were Miss Rosina Bentley, Madame Dreyfus, Mr. Sims Reeves, M. Bottesini, M. de Valadère, and the *beneficiaire*, under the direction of Mr. Jules Benedict. The concert, which was held in the principal drawing-room, commenced at three o'clock, at which time the room was full. A raised platform at the west end of the room was occupied by the artists and the instruments; the company, nearly all of whom were in full morning costume, being seated in rows of chairs and couches, as in the pit of the opera. The concert was a natural and not ungraceful sequence to the public and distinguished reception given at Stafford-house to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe and her friends.

Among the airs sung by Miss Greenfield were:—"I know that my Redeemer liveth;" "Home, sweet home;" the "Cradle song," by Vincent Wallace; and a new song, composed for her by Mr. Chas. Glover, entitled "I am free." The artistes acquitted themselves admirably, and were much applauded. Between the first and second part of the concert, tea, coffee, ices, fruits, and other refreshments were handed round; and at the close, the picture-gallery, the south drawing-room, and all the state apartments, as well as the gardens, were thrown open to the company, who spent some time in examining the magnificent collection of pictures, and the many rare and costly objects of art which are collected in the *salons*.

Among the company were the following distinguished personages, in addition to the Duchess of Sutherland—Lord Grosvenor and Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Ladies Lascelles, Prince Czartoriski, Madame Bunsen, Mdle. Bunsen, the Marchioness of Allesbury, the Ladies Pelham, Viscountess D'Alméida, the Marchioness of Hastings, the Dowager Lady Ashbrook, Lady Caroline Murray, Lady Jane Walsh, Miss Walsh, the Lady Mayoress and family, Lady Anne Dashwood, Lord Frederick Hay, Lady Thomas Hay, the Hon. H. Powis, the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Cowper, Sir John Walsh, the Hon. Mrs. Shaw Lefevre and the Misses Lefevre, Miss Hope Vere, Mr. and Mrs. Monckton Milnes, Mrs. Alexander, Major and Miss Price, Miss Howard, Mrs. Henry Villebois, Miss Talbot, Miss Trafford, Mrs. L'Estrange, &c.

TESTIMONIAL TO M. JULLIEN.

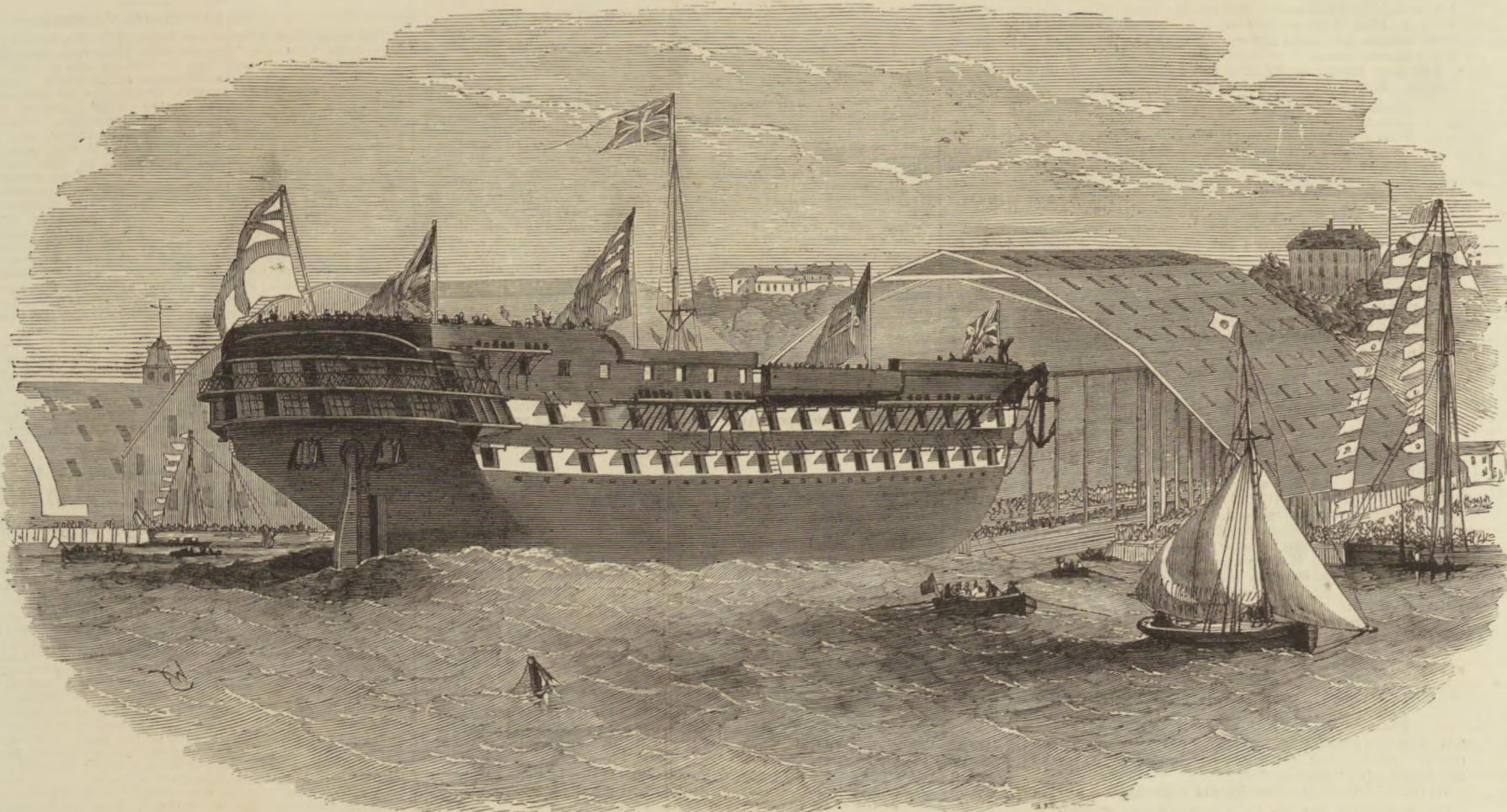
The departure of this indefatigable *entrepreneur* for the United States has been chosen, by his very numerous friends and admirers as a fitting occasion for presenting him with a very gratifying testimonial to his merit. The presentation took place at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Monday morning, in the presence of some 150 persons. The gift consists of a superb Bâton, such as is used by musical conductors. It is valued at two hundred guineas. The stick is of maple-wood, and is mounted with richly-chased gold circlets, of different designs; and entwined with two gold serpents, each with a diamond in its head; next is a circlet of gold, set with seven diamonds; and the whole is surmounted by a brilliant, of the value of sixty guineas; the Bâton is 22 inches in length. Upon a neat escutcheon is engraved the following inscription:—

Presented to M. Jullien
By the Members of his Orchestra,
The Musical Profession of London,
And 5000 of his Patrons, Admirers, and Friends.
July 11, 1853.

This very elegant Bâton has been manufactured by Messrs. Cherrill, of Newcastle-place, Clerkenwell.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.



LAUNCH OF "THE CRESSY" SCREW STEAM-SHIP, AT THE ROYAL DOCKYARD, CHATHAM.

LAUNCH OF THE "CRESSY."

ON Thursday week, the 21st instant, this noble 50-gun screw steam-ship was launched from her Majesty's Dockyard at Chatham, in the presence of an extensive circle of naval and military officers, the nobility and gentry of the neighbourhood, and numerous parties from London. The *Cressy* was designed, in 1844, by the Chatham Committee on Naval Architecture, consisting of Messrs. Red and Chatfield and the late Mr. Cruise. Within the last twelve months it was decided that the *Cressy* should be changed from a sailing to a screw steam-ship; and her form of body, which is fine abaft, rendered it an easy task to adapt her for a screw propeller, without its being requisite to increase her length—which has been the case with the greater number of ships built expressly for sailing, when it afterwards became desirable to convert them into screw steam-ships. The *Cressy* was entirely built under the superintendence of Mr. F. J. Laire, Master-Shipwright at Chatham Dockyard, and is of the following dimensions:—

Length over all	..	..	..	251 ft. 2 in.
Length between perpendiculars	..	..	..	198 5
Length for tonnage	..	..	..	162 1½
Breadth, extreme	..	..	..	55 0
Breadth for tonnage	..	..	..	54 3
Breadth, moulded	..	..	..	53 6
Depth in hold	..	..	..	21 8½

Burden in tons, old measurement, 2537 80-94.

She has engines of 400-horse power, on Maudslay, Sons, and Field's double piston rod direct-acting principle.

At twelve o'clock the gates of the dockyard were thrown open, and the public admitted to witness the launch. At half-past twelve Miss Percy, daughter of Vice-Admiral the Hon. Josceline Percy, was conducted to the bow of the vessel, where she broke a bottle of wine on the bows, at the same time naming the *Cressy*, and wishing success to the vessel. In three minutes afterwards, Miss Percy, with a chisel and silver-mounted mallet, after two sharp blows, cut the slender cord that appeared to hold the splendid ship, and at the same moment the *Cressy* glided majestically over the ways prepared for her into the Medway, amid the cheers of the numerous spectators; the band of the Royal Marines and the Dockyard band playing "Rule, Britannia."



MEMORIAL OF THE DARDANELLES, AT CASSIOBURY, HERTS.

MEMORIAL OF THE DARDANELLES.

IN the delightful gardens at Cassiobury, the seat of the Earl of Essex, near Watford, are preserved two granite balls, which were fired from the Castle of Abydos, at the entrance of the Dardanelles, into the *Endymion* frigate, in 1807. Beneath one of the stony missiles is the following inscription:—

These shots of granite, from the ruins of Alexandria, were fired from the Castle of Abydos, on the Asiatic side of the entrance of the Straits of the Dardanelles, into the *Endymion* frigate, commanded by the Hon. Captain Bladen Capel; when the squadron under the command of Sir John Duckworth entered those Straits, in the year 1807. The larger shot weighs upwards of seven hundredweight, and was fired at the distance of a quarter of a mile: the lesser killed and wounded fifteen men.

The pedestal of masonry upon which the shots are placed is covered with ivy; and between the two shots is a sculptured head in stone. The diameter of the largest shot is about 23 inches.

BRIGHTON REGATTA.

THE grand aquatic meeting at Brighton commenced on Thursday week; and, although the bad weather on Friday rendered it necessary to defer a portion of the sport to Saturday, the Great Schooner Race for 120 Guineas amply compensated the visitors for the postponement. The course was to start from a flag-boat off the Chain-pier towards the west to a boat moored off Shoreham harbour, out about five miles, to another boat facing the pier; thence to a boat off Rottingdean, and back to the Chain-pier, three times round, making a distance of at least 52 miles. At the last rounding of the west boat, the *Sverige* hoisted her balloon jib. She had previously set her foretopsail, which the *Alarm* had not, nor did she make any alteration during the match. This additional canvas now began to do its work, for she ploughed through the water in rare style, and was evidently creeping on her competitor. They came in as follows:—

Alarm	..	..	..	..	3h. 47m.
Sverige	..	..	..	..	3 47

The *Sverige* thus lost by two minutes in a distance of 52 miles, performed by the winner in 4h. 20m. At the termination of the match she had re-



THE BRIGHTON REGATTA.—THE START FOR THE SHIPOWNERS' PRIZE.

duced the distance rather more than two minutes. If we may venture an opinion, it would be that the *Sverige* had not sufficient canvas for her build, which was evidenced when she increased it. We can imagine what the effect of the addition of a foretopail and balloon jib would have been on the *Alarm*, and we may draw the inference that the latter is the superior vessel.

The next match was for Four-oared Gallies, not to exceed 30 ft. in length. First boat, £15; second, £7 10s.; third, £4.

Arrow (Mr. J. Nottidge), Ramsgate	..	..	..	1
Lelia (Mr. T. Tutt), Hastings	..	..	..	2
Surprise (Mr. A. Farroll), Hastings	..	..	..	3

Three others started, but were not placed.

The contest between the first and second boats was a very severe one. In returning, opposite Regency-square, they were bow and bow for some boat's length; but the Ramsgate men pulled faster than their Hastings competitors, and won by some distance.

After the sailing, the cliffs were thronged with carriages and promenaders, the afternoon being fine. There was a display of fireworks from the Chain-pier in the evening; but the weather had changed, and a drizzling rain marred the pleasure. There was also a concert at the Pavilion, which was attended by about 500 persons.

As we have already stated, on Friday the weather was so bad, that the sports were postponed to Saturday, when the Regatta was resumed under the most favourable auspices—the weather being delightfully fine—with an abundance of sport.

The first was the race for the Hotel-keepers' Prize of £50, with £50 added by the Regatta Committee.

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Arrow	102	T. Chamberlayne.
Wildfire	53	E. L. Thynne.
Aurora	60	Le Marchant Thomas.

The start took place at 11.40, with a fine steady breeze from S.W., and smooth sea. All were very smart in setting their sails; the *Aurora* getting her topsail first set, and making a short board on the starboard tack; the others on the port tack. All had to go about before rounding the western spot boat; before reaching which, the *Arrow* went to windward of the *Aurora*, which had for some time kept abreast of the *Wildfire*. At the western boat the *Wildfire* went first round, at 11 h. 48 min. 30 sec.; the *Arrow*, at 11 h. 49 min.; and the *Aurora*, at 11 h. 51 min. After going three times round the course, the race ultimately concluded as follows:—

Arrow	..	..	..	4h. 44m. 15s.
Wildfire	..	..	..	5 1 0

The next race was the Second-Class Prize, for the Shipowners' Purse of 50 guineas; for 15 tons and under 30:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Owners.
Merlin	29½	Bertram.
Emetic	23½	Major Martin.
Phantom	25	S. Lane.

The start took place at 12h. 55m., over the same course, but only twice round. This was won by the *Phantom*, beating the *Emetic* by 5m. 5 sec.; the *Merlin* being "nowhere."

Of the other races, the following are deserving of a passing notice:—

The Skiff Match was won by J. Tull's *Sylph*; Waight's *Kraker* being second.

For the Pleasure Luggers' Prize, J. May's *James* was first; and B. Bent's *Albion* second.

Second-class Pleasure-boats.—B. Kent's *Royal Frederic*, 1; C. Payne's *British Lion*, 2.

In the Oyster Smacks' Race, Bockridge's *Claude* was 1; and Grigg's *Navarino*, 2.

The Regatta dinner took place in the evening, at the Ship Hotel; H. P. Tamplin, Esq., the High Constable, in the chair. It was very largely attended; and the usual toasts on such occasions were done amply justice to.

The accompanying illustration represents the start for the Shipowners' Prize of Fifty Guineas, won by Mr. Lane's *Phantom*.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

A very lowering morning ushered in the Goodwood Meeting, and threw over it an air of dullness which not even the abundant programme of sport could altogether dispel. The company, which scarcely reached a numerical average, was composed chiefly of gentlemen—the patrons, amateurs, and professionals of the turf. Only a few ladies appeared upon the Grand Stand. In that portion of the building reserved for the exclusive occupation of the Duke of Richmond, we observed the noble proprietor, who, we rejoice to learn, is nearly recovered from his recent indisposition. Several members of his Grace's family, and the distinguished guests who are participating in the hospitalities of Goodwood House during the meeting, formed a numerous party. Subjoined are the details of the racing:—

Craven Stakes.—Ireland's Eye, 1. The Little Savage, 2.	
Match, £100.—Hybla, 1. Gavotte, 2.	
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs. each, with £50 added.—Farmer's Boy, 1. Himalaya, 2.	
Match, £200.—Petrel, 1. Julien, 2.	
Ham Stakes.—Alemic, 1. Sortie, 2.	
Gratwicke Stakes.—Sittingbourne, 1. Umbriel, 2.	
Match, £50.—Whittington, 1. Game Pullet, 2.	
Levant Stakes.—Bay Celia, 1. Epaminondas, 2.	
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each.—Ilex, 1. Sackbut, 2.	

WEDNESDAY.

As though to recompense the racing world for the disappointment caused by the cheerless state of the weather on Tuesday, this morning opened all smiles and sunshine, and tempted many a Londoner to taste the fresh air upon the Sussex hills. The special and ordinary train from London-bridge conveyed during the morning troops of racing amateurs to Chichester and Drayton-road station; from whence to the course—a distance of five miles—visitors usually proceed by public or private vehicles.

The Goodwood Stakes—to which, next to the Goodwood Cup, the greatest interest attaches—was the most important of the day. A large amount of money had been invested on it; and, contrary to expectation, Adine, an outsider, cut down the favourites, and bore away the prize, to the great delight of the fielders, who thereby netted a considerable stake.

The attendance on the course and on the Grand Stand and enclosures was very numerous, and the extreme fineness of the day enabled the ladies—of whom there was a brilliant assemblage—to display their elegant summer costumes in the reserved portion of the enclosure at the extremity of the Grand Stand.

WEDNESDAY.

Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, for fillies. Mayfair, 1. Exhibition, 2.	
Handicap Plate of £50.—Cheddar, 1. Jessamine, 2.	
Goodwood Stakes.—Adine, 1. Trifle, 2.	
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each, for colts.—Eulogist, 1. Vanderdecken, 2.	
Stewards' Cup.—Longbow, 1. Nabob, 2.	
First year of the Great North and South of England Biennial Stakes.—Marsyas, 1. Seythian, 2.	
Drawing Room Stakes.—Nutpecker walked over.	
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each.—Vaultriss, 1. Maidstone, 2.	

THURSDAY.

Produce Match.—Empress Catharine, 1. Whittington, 2.	
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Cineas, 1. Cobnut, 2.	
Racing Stakes.—Lascelles, 1. Umbriel, 2.	
Two-year-old Bentineck Memorial.—Autocrat, 1. Derrish, 2.	
Goodwood Cup.—Jounce, 1. Hervine, 2.	
Four-year-old Bentineck Memorial.—Poodle, 1. Harbinger, 2.	
Three-year-old Bentineck Memorial.—Sittingbourne, walked over.	
Molecomb Stakes.—Andover, 1. Mincemear, 2.	
Sweepstakes of 50 sovs.—Cobnut, 1. Catherine Hayes, 2.	
Duke of Richmond's Plate.—Black Swan, 1. Corybantes, 2.	

CRICKET.—SUSSEX (WITH G. PARR) v. ENGLAND.—This match (begun on Monday) was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday, in favour of England by 197 runs. Score:—England, first innings, 128; second, 227. Sussex, first, 80; second, 78. There were 5000 or 10,000 spectators on the ground during the three days. The proceeds are for the benefit of Lillywhite, sen., who now "quits the field."

REGATTA AT KINGSTOWN HARBOUR.—The Royal St. George's Club Regatta commenced on Tuesday. The principal race was for a piece of plate, value 150 sovereigns. The following yachts started for the prize:—*Volante*, 48 tons; *Cynthia*, 50; *Coralie*, 35; *Irish Lily*, 79; and *Marina*, 53. The race was admirably contested. It was won by the *Volante*, beating the *Irish Lily* and the others by 8 m. 17 sec. The second prize of 30 sovs., was won by the *Onda*, 20 tons.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—A return to the House of Commons has been printed, which gives some facts with reference to the library of the British Museum. The estimated total number of volumes now in the library is 510,110. At the end of 1848 the number was estimated at 435,000 volumes. According to the printed returns, the additions amounted to 58,110 in the next four years, to which must be added parts of volumes, when bound, at 3,000 per annum, amounting in all to 12,000, and 5000 volumes during the current year.

MUSIC.

BRADFORD MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

The preliminary prospectus for the Festival at the extraordinarily fast-rising town of Bradford, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, has been issued. This interesting musical celebration, which is under the especial patronage of her Majesty and Prince Albert, will take place on Wednesday, Aug. 31, and Thursday and Friday, Sept. 1 and 2, in the new edifice, St. George's Hall. The Earl of Harewood, the Lord-Lieutenant of the West Riding, is the President; and the Archbishop of York, the Bishop of Ripon, the Earl of Carlisle and the Earl of Zetland (Lord-Lieutenants of the East and North Ridings), are also amongst the patrons. Mr. Costa will be the conductor of a magnificent orchestra, which includes all the players in the Royal Italian Opera band, with additions from the Philharmonic Society. The chorus will be selected from the numerous choirs and choral societies in Yorkshire and Lancashire, under the drilling of Mr. W. Jackson, of Bradford. The principal vocalists are Madame Clara Novello, Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss M. Williams, Mrs. Sunderland, Miss Freeman, Miss Madame Castellan; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Lockey, Signor Gardoni, Signor Tagliafico, Mr. Weiss, Mr. Winn, and Herr Formes. Mr. J. L. Brownsmith, of the Exeter-hall Sacred Harmonic Society, will be the organist. The scheme of the performance is full of interest. On the first morning, Mendelssohn's oratorio "St. Paul" will be given; on the second, Handel's "Messiah"; and on the last morning a MS. Credo, by Mendelssohn, presented to the Festival Committee by the executors of the composer, will be heard for the first time in this country. Costa's "Baptismal Anthem," performed at Buckingham Palace, on the 28th ult., at the christening of Prince Leopold, will also be given; besides glees from Handel's "Israel in Egypt," and "Haydn's 'Creation'." At the three evening concerts, symphonies by Mozart, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven; and overtures by Weber, Auber, Rossini, Herold, Mendelssohn, and Beethoven, will be executed; and the vocal selections will be from the most popular operas of the French, Italian, English, and German masters.

MUSICAL DOINGS.

A concert was given at Sadler's Wells Theatre last Monday, for the benefit of the unemployed chorus-singers of her Majesty's Theatre. The programme included the names of Signor Pilotti, Signor Calzi, and Herr Ganz, as conductors; Arthur Napoleon, the boy pianist; G. Collins, Bazzini, Bottesini, and Mr. John Thomas, as instrumentalists; and Mdme. Angri, Mdle. Favanti, Signor and Mdme. F. Lablache, Signor Gardoni, Miss K. Fitzwilliam, Miss Bassano, Miss Stabbach, Miss Julia Herland, Mrs. A. Stone, Miss R. Isaacs, Mrs. G. Tedder, and Burdini, as vocalists.

Signor Guglielmi gave an evening concert at the Beethoven Rooms on Wednesday; aided by Mdme. Angri, Mdle. Doria, Mdle. Cesarini, Signori Gardoni and F. Lablache, M. Lefort, Mdle. St. Marc, Piatti, Bottesini, Bazzini, Mr. Aphomas, Titto Mattei, and Arthur Napoleon (the juvenile pianist), Biletta, Pilotti, Benedict, Herr Ganz, &c.

Our Paris letters mention that M. Corti is making engagements to re-open the Italian Opera House, in October; and amongst the artistes named are Madame Fregozzini, M. and Mdme. Gassier (of whom much is expected), Gardoni, Baccardé, Pazzolini, &c.

New York papers record the doings at the Italian Theatre of Madame Steffanoni, Madame Bertuccia, Salvi the tenor, Marini the basso, Rovere the buffo, Rossi, Beneventano, Radiali, &c.

Madame Clauss, the pianist, Mdle. Agnes Bury, Madame Donna, and Herr Reichart, were engaged at the first Gentlemen's Concert, at Manchester, last Monday, under the direction of Mr. Charles Hallé.

The Grand Opera, in Paris, will be re-opened in a fortnight, with Meyerbeer's "Huguenots."

Dr. Bexfield's oratorio "Israel Restored" was performed at the Music-hall, Leeds, under the composer's direction.

MUSIC IN IRELAND.—We learn that Mr. Harris, the spirited manager of the Dublin Theatre, intends to produce a new opera by an old composer—the veteran Signor Lanza, now in the 73rd year of his age, and celebrated as the teacher of Miss Stephens and other eminent vocalists, as well as the author of the best methods of singing. The maestro will, we understand, himself conduct the performance for three nights; his daughter, Miss Lanza, now prima donna of the theatre, sustaining the part of the heroine. The title of the opera is "Hamet and Zelena." A public rehearsal of the music having tested its merits, the highest expectations are entertained of its success. The getting-up of the piece is confided to Mr. Levy.

BRIDGWATER MADRIGAL SOCIETY.—On Monday the members of this society gave a grand concert and picnic to the subscribers, on the Quantock-hills, at Cockercombe, the property of the Right Hon. Henry Labouchere. There was present a large assemblage of the *dile* of Bridgewater, Taunton, Weston-super-Mare, Minehead, &c. The concert commenced at four o'clock, when the vocalists and company assembled in a deep glen, at the bottom of which, by the side of a stream, was placed the pianoforte. About 2000 persons were present. The first madrigal sung was "All ye who music love," by Donato; followed by "Here, in cool grove," by Lord Mornington; "When the west with evening glows," by Mendelssohn; "Hark! the curfew," by Attwood, &c. Several pieces were remarkably well executed, and their effect among the hills was truly delightful. The day's entertainment concluded with the picnic.

WARMINSTER ATHENÆUM.—On Thursday (last week), the anniversary fête of the Warminster Athenæum was given at Longleat with great éclat. Upwards of 5000 persons were present, and the delightful park and gardens were, by the kindness of the Marquis of Bath, thrown open to the holiday-keepers. Two bands of music were provided by the committee; lectures on popular science were delivered; and the entertainments concluded with a brilliant display of fireworks towards dusk. The company were ably addressed upon the advantages of literary institutions, by Mr. Henry Danby Seymour, M.P., who occupied the chair, and felicitously illustrated the great value of the Warminster Athenæum, and the many interesting associations prompted by the celebration of its anniversary in the historic domain of Longleat: for which enjoyment the company gave three hearty cheers for the noble owner—the Marquis of Bath.

CAN THE AZTECS SPEAK?—The human oddities called by their exhibitors "The Aztec Lilliputians," suggest a most interesting problem to the physiologist. Though not dumb, they have no language; and, though full of spirits, and speaking loudly enough when told to do so, they scarcely at any time speak of their own accord. The words they then give utterance to are a few English monosyllables, acquired since they have been under the care of their present guardians. Mr. Waterson, in a paragraph copied into the *Times*, doubts whether it is possible for the Aztecs to understand that which they are told, and still be without a vernacular language. Yet it is perfectly certain that they do present this anomaly. We were distinctly informed by their intelligent exhibitor that they do not speak to one another, and that they are unable to utter a word in any other tongue than the English, of which they do not speak more than forty words. But, understanding perfectly that which they are told to do, they do it promptly if it "jump with their humour" at the time. The explanation of this curious phenomena, as given by the exhibitor, on the authority of the Spaniard Velasquez, is—that, while the children were under the care of the Indian priests in the pagan city of Iximaya, they were kept isolated from the people, and from the other members of their own caste—never spoken to, and never permitted to speak. The worship of silence—a worship common to the Egyptians of old, and some of the remote Asiatic tribes at the present day, appears to be the description of worship which the Mayan Indians pay to these Aztec divinities. Their dumbness is their sanctity; they being adored in silence, and prevented intercourse with other human beings, is the origin of their dumbness. Such, at least, is the solution of the problem which is given at the Hanover-square Rooms, and upon which we pronounce no opinion of our own. It has been said by some who have examined them that the nervous ganglia which influence the organs of speech are in a state of torpor, and act only under powerful stimuli: whence it has been argued that they have an insufficient nervous system. But this reasoning does not appear to accord with their quickness of vision, their celerity of movement, and their animated demeanour. It is interesting to know whether this torpidity approaches to atrophy of the nerves, or whether the stimulus of unremitted attempts at education will awaken the latent power of clothing ideas with language. In every respect these little beings present plenteous matter for contemplation to every one who will regard them as they deserve to be regarded—seriously, and with careful scientific scrutiny.

SAVE-ALL WATER-TAP.—A great proportion of the water supplied to the poorer districts of large towns is absolutely wasted. This is particularly the case with public taps in yards and courts. From negligence of one sort or other, more than half the water is lost. Frequently the taps are "left running" all night. A water-tap and box for public places is suggested, that would entirely prevent waste. It consists simply of an ordinary tap, fitted at the side with a lever and weight. When the weight is raised by the hand, the water flows; but the instant the weight is released, it falls into its vertical position, and shuts off the water.

A NEW FEATURE IN RAILWAY EXCURSIONS.—A Mr. Cooke, of Leicester, announces an excursion by the Midland Railway from Gloucester, in common with other places, to Scotland; and states that, "This being the first time he has had the honour of conducting a party of excursionists via Gretna-green, if any demand is made by ladies and gentlemen of the party for the services of Mr. Linton or Mr. Murray (the 'Gretna parsons'), the special train shall be detained, to enable them to terminate 'single blessedness.'"

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

The subscribers who looked forward to the second performance of Donizetti's "Favorita" last Saturday night were doomed to another disappointment; the excuse put forward on this occasion being Mario's "indisposition." In the substitution of Rossini's "Otello" for "La Favorita," whether as regards composition or execution, there was nothing to regret. Nothing on the entire European lyric stage can approach the terrible grandeur of Tamberlik's "Otello." His acting, whilst unsurpassed by its breadth, vigour, and earnestness, is even excelled by his singing, producing, in fact, effects on his auditory which not even Rubini nor Duprez, in their best moments, was ever able to accomplish. In the duo with *Iago*, sustained with such irony and maliciousness by Ronconi, the house was roused to a burst of enthusiasm at Tamberlik's searching notes—the altitude of which from his chest is quite a phenomenon. Grisi's *Desdemona* is admitted to be one of her best assumptions, although it is not the "gentle" heroine of Shakespeare; being a southern virago, in fact, quite capable of encountering the Moor in his fiercest mood. Tagliafico's *Elmoro* (Brabantio) fails from comparison with Lablache, no great fault, therefore, of the former pains-taking artist. Whilst Lucchesi and Mdle. Bellini are on the establishment, it is astonishing how Madame Cotti and Signor Stigelli could be permitted to massacre the music of *Emilia* and *Roderigo*.

PRINCESS.

A new farce has been produced at this theatre—a slight dish after the more substantial feast of "Sardanapalus." It is from the French, and called "Chesterfield Thinkin," a part acted by Mr. Harley, and exactly suited to him—that of a nervous, fidgety individual, who stands on punctilios, of which he is himself scrupulously observant, and who threatens the duel wherever they happen to be neglected. The performer was amusing, and the piece well received.

ST. JAMES'S.—GERMAN PLAYS.

In venturing on English drama, the German company challenge competition, and naturally awaken national envy. To the general merits of Herr Devrient's *Hamlet*, acknowledgments, however, have been gratefully rendered; but a new candidate has found greater difficulty. On Friday week Herr Dessoir put forth his claims as the representative of *Othello*; and, as such, stands high in the estimation of his countrymen. Differing as it does in costume, conception, and general business of the scene, we are not the less inclined to admit its merits. The whole tragedy was performed in a more subdued key than usual on the English stage; with, in fact, a familiarity of tone proper to the domestic drama. In the third act, however, full way was given to the passion, and Dessoir proved that he possessed tragic power with great stage skill. *Iago's* poison having taken effect, he becomes suddenly hoarse, and the words distil from him cloggingly and with painful slowness. We may remark that the whole of the fourth act was differently cast from our stage version. It commenced with *Othello's* apoplexy—never presented on the English boards—*Bianca* having an interview with *Cassio* to return the handkerchief; and thus the full grounds for *Othello's* jealousy are exhibited, and his conduct justified in the manner originally designed by the poet. The concluding closet-scene between *Emilia* and *Desdemona* is also restored, with the pathetic tale of Barbara and the Song of Willow, which Fraulein Fuhr chanted in low and despairing tones, that extorted tears from the sternest. We felt the truth of what some have asserted, that Shakespeare is better understood in Germany than in England. Here was a proof of it. Equal proof, also, was given of good taste in the omission of the Rodrigo murder-scene, which always on the English stage excites both horror and laughter. Fraulein Fuhr, in the character of the gentle wife, reminded us much of Miss Foote. The grace and significance of her acting in the part are now-a-days unequalled. It should also be remembered that the addition of the closet-scene adds to the importance of the character, and an opportunity for effect not enjoyed by English actresses. The rôle, indeed, is evidently on our stage sacrificed to the *Iago* and *Othello*; actors, doubtless, having undertaken the reduction of the play. This duty on the German stage has been left, as it ought always to be, to the poet, who, as translator and stage adapter, has thus done justice to Shakespeare and the actress, as well as to all the other performers.

On Monday, "Fiesco" was performed for Herr Devrient's benefit. This play is remarkable, as not only defining a certain stage of Schiller's mental and artistic development, but anticipating one of its later forms. The character itself is an elaborate dramatic portrait, wonderful for the skill with which, by the distribution of light and shade, a part without stage elements of interest is rendered superbly effective. Much of its success is owing to the contrast between it and the character of *Muley Hassan*, the Moor of Tunis, performed by Dessoir. Never was more versatility shown than by this actor. Who would identify this exceedingly comic assumption with the dignified Moor of Venice of the preceding evening? To those who recollected how dull and *preachy* the whole play of "Fiesco" was, when performed lately at Drury-lane, it must have been a matter of great surprise to witness the animation and amusement produced by the German manner of acting the parts. It is clear that English actors as much need the traditions of the German stage for the due performance of German dramas, as German performers may those of the British theatre, in order to give the full effect to their marvellous versions of Shakespearian tragedy. Preference, however, for either is simply an affair of taste, and admits not of dispute. It should, therefore, be exempt from criticism.

THE WINE TRADE.—The circular of Messrs. John Reay, Sons, and Co., wine-merchants of Mark-lane, communicates the intelligence that the blight, which was so destructive to the vines of Madeira and Tenerife, and which caused so much suffering in the former island, is now extending to other wine-growing countries. The failure of the vines in Portugal between the years 1847 and 1851 caused a great demand for the wines of that country, which are now much sought after by the trade. The statistical returns of the consumption of wines in the United Kingdom afford a strong proof as well of the general prosperity of the country as of the impolicy of the existing wine duties. The increase of consumption in 1852, as compared with 1851, was not less than 60,253 gallons, while the stock in bond to the same date shows a decrease of 1,647,300 gallons. The Messrs. Reay state that a great and general export demand has decreased the stock of the lower descriptions of both ports and sherries, which will necessarily cause an advance of price. The increasing consumption of wine, and the decrease of the stock in bond, will form powerful arguments for a reduction of the wine duties in the next budget of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is well-known that the increase in the consumption of wines has by no means kept pace with the increase of population. In 1831, when the population amounted to 24,000,000, the consumption of foreign wines of all kinds was 6,212,000 gallons. In 1851, when the population had increased to 27,000,000, and when all classes were able to command an unusual share of other luxuries, the consumption of foreign wines had only reached 6,614,679 gallons, notwithstanding that the taste for the lighter descriptions of French and German wine had greatly increased. The revenue exhibits the same want of correspondence with the increase of population and wealth. In 1831 foreign wines brought to the public exchequer £1,535,484; in 1851 they produced a revenue not exceeding £1,874,933. Foreign wines, whatever their value, pay a uniform duty of 5s. 9d. per gallon, which is too high to permit the importation of many of the light and wholesome Continental wines.

THE KING OF PRUSSIA.—His Majesty has awarded Captain Duckett, author of a German Technological Dictionary, the "gold medal for science and art," as a mark of his approbation of that officer's laborious undertaking.

PRESERVATION OF HAMPTHEAD-HEATH.—A numerous meeting of artists was held in the Flaxman Gallery, University College, on Saturday last, to consider what measures should be taken by the artists to preserve Hamstead-heath and the neighbouring grounds in their present order, for the purpose of art study, and with this view to urge their acquisition by the public. Sir William J. Newton took the chair, and was supported by Messrs. Stanfield, R.A., Co. kerell, R.A., Cruikshank, Pye, Lucy, Frapp, Eddis, Carl Haag, Pickersgil, &c. Some resolutions, favourable to the above object, were adopted; and a petition to her Majesty founded upon them having been also adopted, the following resolution was carried amidst cheers:—"That the meeting, looking upon his Royal Highness Prince Albert as the patron and encourager of arts, do urgently request his Royal Highness to take charge of the petition and present it to her Majesty."

A NEW START IN GERANIUMS.—The movement this year is destined for a white ground flower, which, besides top petals, as rich as any we have, and of a fine satiny texture, has three lower ones broad enough to show, with a beautiful spot in the centre of each, after the fashion of *Nonsuch* and *Ocellatum*. The size of the flowers above rather than below average. Four, five, and six in a truss, which looks noble and elegant. The habit is good, foliage rich and of good colour; and, as a whole, the appearance is far more beautiful than anything we possess with a white ground, while it is strikingly novel. There is no doubt it will be the parent of a new race, and in time beat itself by its offspring, but it will have some time before anything will surpass the original; and all who have seen it, admit that it would be the most striking of all the light flowers in the most *recherché* collection. It is to be named Lady Paxton.—*Glenny's Quarterly Review*.

THE MOON.—Baer, a German astronomer, calculates that, when we shall have an instrument nine times more powerful than Lord Rosse's, it will bring the moon within a German mile of us, so as to show an object as small as a man.

LONGEVITY.—A woman named Plet recently died at Cambrai, aged 105. She never had recourse to medical assistance during the whole of her long life, except two days before her death. She died in the house in which she was born. She has left three sons, one of whom is seventy years old.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
TAKEN DURING THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, JULY 28.

Month and Day.	Corrected Reading of Barometer at 9 A.M.	Thermometer.		Mean Temperature of the Day.	Departure of Temperature from Average.	Degree of Humidity.	Direction of Wind.	Rain in Inches.
		Highest Reading.	Lowest Reading.					
July 22	29.700	67.0	59.0	61.6	-0.2	91	S.W.	0.01
" 23	29.955	74.0	61.7	67.8	-0.1	70	S.W.	0.00
" 24	29.804	72.0	64.4	68.4	-1.5	86	S.W.	0.04
" 25	29.758	72.5	62.1	67.3	-1.1	77	W.	0.00
" 26	29.785	67.4	64.3	65.8	-2.7	87	S.W.	0.00
" 27	29.926	71.1	68.2	69.6	+0.2	84	S.W.	0.00
" 28	29.739	71.0	68.0	69.5	-1.3	95	S.W.	0.80

Note.—The sign — denotes below the average, and the sign + above the average.

The reading of the barometer decreased from 29.79 inches at the beginning of the week to 29.77 inches by 3 p.m. on the 22nd; increased to 30.04 inches by 3 p.m. on the 23rd; decreased to 29.85 inches by 9 a.m. on the 25th; increased to 30.01 inches by 9 a.m. on the 27th; decreased to 29.83 inches by 9 a.m. on the 28th; and increased to 29.86 inches by the end of the week. The mean reading for the week was 29.810 inches. The mean daily temperature has been below its average every day from the 10th to the 26th (with the exception of the 12th, when it was slightly above), the mean defect being 2.3° daily. The mean temperature of the week was 61.0°; being 1.0° below the average of thirty-eight years. The highest reading of the thermometer during the week (74.0°) and the lowest (61.7°) both occurred on the 23rd; their difference (12.3°) shows the range of temperature during the week. The least daily range of temperature during the week was 8.0°, on the 22nd; the greatest, 22.3°, on the 23rd; and the mean for the week, 15.1°. A thunder-storm occurred on the night of the 27th, accompanied by heavy rain. Rain fell to the depth of 0.85 inch during the week.

Lewisham, July 29, 1853.

JAMES GLAISHER.

HEALTH OF LONDON.—During the week ending July 23, the number of births registered in the metropolitan districts was 1560; of these 819 were boys, and 741 were girls. The average number in the eight corresponding weeks of the eight preceding years was 1336. The number of deaths registered in the week was 971. The estimated number deducted from the average of the ten corresponding weeks of the ten preceding years, and corrected for increase of population, was 1154—the actual mortality is less, therefore, than the estimated by 183. During the week, 2 zymotic diseases 226 deaths were attributed (their average is 367); of these, 2 were due to small-pox (its average is 18); to diarrhoea, 73 (its average is 100); to cholera, 6 (its average is 88); and to typhus, 51 (its average is 43). To dropsy, cancer, &c., 47 (their average is 43). To tubercular diseases, 226 (their average is 187); of these 148 are due to consumption (which is 18 in excess of its average). To diseases of the brain, nerves, and senses, 94 (their average is 116); of these, 28 are due to convulsions, (which is 16 less than its average). To diseases of the heart and blood-vessels, 38 (their average is 29). To diseases of the lungs and the other organs of respiration, 102 (their average is 77); of these 46 are due to bronchitis (in excess of its average by 24). To diseases of the stomach, &c., 70; and to violence, privation, cold, and intemperance, 36 deaths are attributed.

CITY OF LONDON CORPORATION REFORM.—The City of London Municipal Reform Association has issued an address, stating that within the last few weeks more than 4000 bankers, merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen have been summoned to take up freedoms to entitle them to continue their respective pursuits within this commercial capital of the world, and that 10,000 more are under a similar liability. The parties so situated are earnestly urged to co-operate and appeal to the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the present state of the corporation. The association is, in fact, a Municipal Reform League for the correction of all abuses in the corporation.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—On Saturday last the clerks in this bank received a gratuity of ten per cent upon their salaries for the last year. It is only a few days ago the directors of the Sun Fire Office did the same to their employees; and we are informed it is in contemplation by the Joint Stock Banks in the metropolis to carry out the principle, as the profits have been so unprecedented in banking during the last six months.

BANQUET AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.—On Saturday last the Lord Mayor gave a splendid banquet at the Mansion-house to her Majesty's Ministers and three hundred guests. Among those present were Lord Aberdeen, the Lord Chancellor and Lady Cranworth, the Earl Granville, the Duchess of Sutherland, the Duke and Duchess of Argyll, the Duke of Newcastle, Viscount and Lady Palmerston, Lord and Lady John Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert, Sir W. Molesworth, M.P., Count Walewski (French Ambassador) and the Countess Walewska, the Marquis d'Azeglio (Sardinian Minister), Viscount Canning, Viscount Hardinge, &c., &c. The usual loyal and general toasts were given, and a very delightful evening passed by the company.

FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON.—In the Court of Aldermen on Tuesday, Alderman Wile inquired if it were true, as reported, that 10,000 summonses had been issued against tradesmen within the last month, for not having taken up the freedom of the City; and the reply was, that no such summons had been issued since the 29th April. Summonses to the number of 4032 had been issued from March to the 29th of April; of that number 414 had taken up their freedom; 764 had been allowed time; 698 had claimed exemption; 1992 were many of them dead, removed, or did not attend; and 164 belonged to the privileged parish of St Bartholomew. The cost of the freedom is £6 3s. 4d., of which £3 5s. goes to the Government.

THE ROYAL SOUTH LONDON FLORICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This old established society on Tuesday held another of its shows at the Royal Surrey Zoological Gardens, which was well attended. On one occasion the flowers were as usual exhibited under tents erected for that purpose, and included some excellent specimens of Cape heaths, roses, stove and greenhouse plants, verbenas, carnations, hollyhocks, pinks, cut flowers, fruit, &c. An extra military band was in attendance, and performed several pleasing and popular airs.

PHILOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—On Thursday Sir J. Hamilton, Bart., presided at the Literary Institution, Edward-street, Portman-square, upon the interesting occasion of the presentation of the prizes to the pupils of this excellent institution who had distinguished themselves during the past year in the prosecution of their studies. The scene was one which, it is hoped, will have the effect of stimulating the youthful aspirants to increased exertion.

UPPER INDIA RAILWAY.—On Thursday a meeting of the scrip-holders in this company—the object of which is to make a line from Allahabad to Delhi—was held, when an agreement, approved by the East India Company and the Government for a amalgamating with the East India Railway Company, by which the whole line of railway from Calcutta to Delhi, a distance of 950 miles, will be under one management, was approved. The total capital will amount to £7,000,000, of which £4,000,000 is to be found by the East India Railway Company, and £3,000,000 by the Upper India Company.

HYDE-PARK IMPROVEMENTS.—The department of Woods and Forests have caused an improvement to be effected in the equestrian ride in Hyde-park, known as Rotten-row. This important and much-frequented portion of the park has been widened to nearly double the former extent the entire distance—from the bridge opposite Albert-gate to the south-eastern entrance to Kensington-gardens. This equestrian ride now extends, in a straight line, the whole distance, and is of equal width from Hyde-park-corner to Kensington, a distance of a mile and a half; and presents a very noble appearance. In order to effect this improvement, it has been requisite to include a large number of fine trees, which will not be removed. They extend for a considerable distance down the centre of the ride, and cause it to have a very rural and picturesque effect.

THE SEWING MACHINE.—The Lancashire Company that has taken this machine in hand has opened offices at No. 2, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside, for the two-fold purpose of gratifying scientific curiosity, and selling single machines at the lowest possible cost to those desirous of availing themselves of them. Mr. C. Judkins, the inventor, shows its action; and, with amazing rapidity, it stitches away with a precision and neatness perfectly marvellous. There appears to be no sort of work which it will not perform. Any part of a garment (but the button-holes), boots, sacks, and sail-cloths, are each and all—whether fine or coarse, plain or ornamental work—taken by this willing automaton, and equally well performed.

FIRE AT THE ROSEMARY BRANCH TAVERN.—On Wednesday morning, about four o'clock, a fire was discovered under the stage of this well-known summer out-of-door establishment at Islington. On its discovery every available assistance was afforded, but unfortunately without effect; and before a sufficiency of engines arrived, the whole building was one burning mass. Under the pit flooring were seven horses of value; and, although the most strenuous exertions were used, not one could be saved: several valuable dogs were also destroyed. In two hours the destruction of all the property was complete; which, it is to be regretted, was not insured. How the fire originated is not at present known.

THE CAMP AT CHOBHAM.

SATURDAY.

A VERY brilliant field-day took place on Saturday, in which the whole of the troops were engaged. A great number of spectators were present, availing themselves of that rare atmospheric phenomenon, a fine day. The day's proceedings passed off with great éclat.

MONDAY.

This was a grand drill day for all the troops. The details are somewhat varied to other field-days; and the two divisions—the cavalry and the artillery—went through various evolutions, and then returned to the Camp.

TUESDAY.

A very numerous muster of visitors came down to Chertsey, though they were doomed to utter disappointment in regard of witnessing any military evolutions. All the men remained in their respective cantonments, and prepared themselves as well as they could, by a long day's rest, to undergo the fatigues of the next day's pontooning at Runnymede.

WEDNESDAY.

This was an important day in the history of the Camp. Lord Seaton marched his division to Runnymede, threw a pontoon bridge over the bend of the Thames there, fought a sham battle in Magna Charta Island; and, the troops having rested for dinner on the field of action, returned by Staines to the Camp. An accident took place on the pontoon bridge just as the last field battery was crossing it, by which two horses were drowned. The bend of the river at this point has a depth of nine or ten feet, and the team drawing one of the guns over becoming unmanageable, the six horses, gun and all, tumbled in, sweeping with them several of the Sappers. The men escaped with a ducking, and four of the horses were cleverly rescued, but the two wheelers, weighed down by the carriage, could not be saved.

The number of visitors was immense, not only at Runnymede, but also at Chobham, where several thousands of persons patiently waited the return of the troops to the Camp. There were present the Duke of Atholl, the Duke of Leeds, Earl of St. Germans, Earl of Cardigan, Lord Overstone, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, the Right Hon. Sidney Herbert, and a large number of members of both Houses of Parliament, with their families.

THURSDAY.

This was all but a holiday at the Camp—the men resting after the work of the previous day—the bare marching to Runnymede and back being about fifteen miles.

It is rumoured that the break-up of the whole Camp will take place on the 20th of August next, though many of the officers confidently assert that it will be carried on till the middle of September.

Amongst the novel objects of interest, combined with the portability necessary for military encampment, is a mode of obtaining pure water at the Camp. A filter of porous stone (we believe Ransom's patent) is placed in a barrel. The barrel is then filled from the nearest reservoir with water, which permeates through the stone to the interior, and thence is conveyed, by a conduit pipe, through the barrel; at the exterior of which it terminates in a tap, by which it may be drawn off in any quantity, the filter being always charged with pure water, rendered delightfully cool by the refrigerant body around it.

NORTH AND SOUTH-WESTERN JUNCTION.—This short line, which runs from Willesden to Kew and Brentford, which has for some time been worked for goods traffic, will be opened for passenger traffic on the 1st of August, in connection with the Docks Junction and Blackwall Railway.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Notwithstanding that the advices from Constantinople have a more pacific tendency than in the previous week—indeed, most parties in the City regard the Eastern question as virtually settled—the money business transacted in national securities has been comparatively small; nevertheless, the value of Consols has been mostly supported.

The shipments of bullion to the Continent have continued on rather an extensive scale. In Paris, the authorities at the Mint have been compelled to issue a notice of a further extension in the period of the delivery of coin for bullion; and it is presumed here that the supply sent in for coinage is quite £2,000,000 sterling. The stock in the Bank of England has continued to decline of late, even though we have had large imports from Australia and the United States. According to the last return, it was £18,023,348—or £240,926 less than in the previous week. It has been intimated that, should bullion continue to flow out, the Directors of the Bank of England will make money dearer. That we shall be compelled to forward large amounts abroad, to pay for foreign grain and flour, does not admit of a doubt, as it is evident that home produce will fall considerably beneath our wants. Any material accumulation of bullion is, therefore, not to be anticipated. From Australia and America we shall, no doubt, continue to draw large sums—for the all-important reason, that our trade there is rapidly extending itself. The principal arrival of bullion has been \$77,933 dollars from New York.

On Monday the Three per Cent Consols were done at 98½; the Three per Cent Reduced, 98½; the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 101½; Long Annuities, ending January, 1860, 5½; Bank Stock was 229. India Bonds marked 24s. to 28s.; and Exchequer Bills, par to 3s. prem. There was a moderate business passing on Tuesday, at the above quotations. On Wednesday Consols were 98½, both for money and the account. Bank Stock was 228 to 229; India Stock, 256 to 258. The amount of stock "accepted" at the Bank of England is now £1,708,944; at the South Sea House, £1,191,297.

The Consol Market, on Thursday, was extremely inactive, and prices were about one quarter per cent lower than on the preceding day. The Three per Cent were chiefly dealt in, at 98½, both for money and time. The Three per Cent Reduced marked 99; and the New Three-and-a-Quarter per Cent, 101½. Exchequer Bills were heavy, at 2s. dis. to 2s. prem. India Bonds flat, at 26s. prem.

Nearly all Foreign Stocks have met a very inactive market, yet we have no material change to notice in prices. Grenada Deferred have been 9½; Mexican Three per Cent, 27; Russian Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 101 and 102½; Spanish Three per Cent, 47½; the New Deferred, 23½; Swedish Script, 1 pm.; Brazilian, New, 10½; Chilean Six per Cent, 104½ to 105½; Portuguese Four per Cent, 43½; Sardinian Five per Cent, 95½; French Rent, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 104 (exchange 25 francs); Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cent, 64½; Dutch Four per Cent, 97½ to 98½. The Portuguese financial agent has given notice that he has succeeded in converting upwards of £2,000,000 of stock. The Portuguese Committee have arranged the amount of certificates which they intend issuing to represent the unpaid interest. The Five per Cent Bonds of 1841 will be entitled to certificates to the amount of £11 10s. for every £100 stock. The Four per Cent Bonds of 1845 will have £11 in certificates, and the Three per Cent of 1848, £11 10s. For every £100 Debentures there will be certificates representing £16 9s. 6d. for the two years' interest.

The Foreign Exchanges are still very unfavourable to this country, and we learn that very small portions of the Australian gold now find their way into the Bank of England being merely melted here, and then sent to the Continent. Money for commercial purposes has been in good request, yet the demand has been freely met, at from 3¼ to 3½ per cent per annum for the best paper.

Miscellaneous Shares have been in moderate request. In prices, very little alteration can be noticed. Australasia Bank have been done at 8½ to 8½; British North American, 61; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 3½ to 3½; Commercial of London, 35; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 108½; London Chartered of Australia, 17½; London Joint-stock, 25; Union of Australia, 79½; Union of London, 19½ ex div. Australian Agricultural, 34 to 35½; Crystal Palace, 7 ex new; Ditto, of France, 3½ to 4 pm.; Netherlands Land, 3½; Peel River Land and Mineral, 6½; Scottish Australian Investment, 3½; Van Diemen's Land, 16½ to 17½; Hungerford Bridge, 12; Waterloo, 4½ to 5; Vauxhall, 24; Albion Insurance, 95; Atlas, 22½; County, 121; Globe, 152 to 149 ex div.; Law Life, 56; Ditto Fire, 48 ex div.; London, 81; Pelican, 45; Provident Life, 41; Rock Life, 88; Royal Exchange, 240 ex div.; Victoria, 54; Berlin Waterworks, 2½; East London, 128; Grand Junction, 73½; Kent, 84½; Southwark and Vauxhall, 88; West Middlesex, 113½ ex div.; London Docks, 124½ ex div.; St. Katherine, 99½ ex div.; Southampton, 39; Victoria, 63; Canada Six per Cent Bonds, 116; Do., 114½ ex div.; City Navigation Bonds, 95½; Hudson's Bay, 224; Peninsula and Oriental Steam, 77; Do. New, 41; General Steam Navigation, 32; and General Screw Steam, 8½ to 9.

Owing, in some measure, to the settling, the Railway Share Market has ruled very inactive, and prices have, in some instances, been almost nominal. The principal dealings have been in London and North-Westerns, Lancashire and Yorkshires, Great Westerns, York and North Midlands, Midlands, Dovers, and Great Northerns. The total "calls" for August are only £253,131, of which about £50,000 is by foreign companies. The following are the official closing money prices on Thursday:—

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Eastern Counties, 13½; Great Northern, 87½; Ditto, B Stock, 135½; Great Western, 90½; Lancaster and Carlisle, 102; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 78½; Ditto, West Riding Union, 84; Leeds Northern, 154; London and North-Western, 116½; Norfolk, 83½; South-Eastern, 73½; South Yorkshire and River Don, 13; West Cornwall, 9½; York, Newcastle, and Berwick, 69½; York and North Midland, 60½.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Midland Bradford, 107½; Royston and Hitchin, 151; Wear Valley, 32½.

PREFERENCE SHARES.—Caledonian (£10) 107; Eastern Counties, No. 1, 1½ prem.; Great Northern Redeemable at ten per cent prem., 113½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent Scrip, 88; Great Western Redeemable, at Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103; Ditto Irredeemable, Four per Cent, 102; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 5½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 17½; South-Eastern, 26½; Ditto, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 113; York and North Midland H. and S. Purchase, 10.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 3; Belgian Eastern Junction, 1½; Grand Junction of France, 11½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 8½; Hamilton and Toronto 6 per Cent, 108½; Luxembourg, 7½; Ditto, Railway, 4½; Ditto, Canal, 1½; Northern of France, 35½; Ditto, Bonds, 14½; Paris and Lyons, 27½; Paris and Strasbourg, 37½; Sambre and Meuse, 9½; South Eastern of France, 2½; Upper India Scrip, 4 premium; Zealand, 6½.

All Mining Shares have been heavy, and prices have given way. On Thursday, Agua Fria were done at 2½; Great Nugget vein Scrip, 2½; Linares, 9½; Ditto, New, 1½; and United Mexican, for the account, 4.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE.—Notwithstanding that the arrivals of English wheat up to our market this week, coastwise and by land-carriage, have been somewhat on the increase, the demand for most kinds has ruled steady, as an advance in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. Foreign wheats—the import of which has been reasonably good—have moved off freely, at very full prices; whilst floating cargoes have produced rather more sale. No English barley has made its appearance; but the supply of foreign has been good. Sales have progressed steadily, at extreme rates. Malt has commanded very full prices; but oats have ruled less active, on barely former terms. Beans, peas, and vetches have met a steady inquiry.

Wheat.—Wholesale, Kent, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.; ditto, white, 5s. 1s. to 5s. 2s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.; ditto, white, 5s. 1s. to 5s. 2s.; grinding barley, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; distilling ditto, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 1d.; malt, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 5s. 1s. to 5s. 2s.; brown ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.; Kingston and Ware, 5s. 1s. to 5s. 2s.; Chevalier, 6s. 1s. to 6s. 2s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; potato ditto, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; Youghal and Cork, black, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d.; ditto, white, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; tick beans, new, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; ditto, old, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 5d.; grey peas, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; mangel, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; white, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; bolvers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. quarter. Town-made flour, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.; Suffolk, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. per 280 lb. Foreign: French flour, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. per sack; American, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d. per barrel.

Seed Market.—The sale for linseed is steady, at very full prices. Black Sea, on the spot, is worth 4s. 6d.; and off the coast, 4s. 6d. per quarter. Parcels from Alexandria are worth 4s. 6d. The best Calcutta rape is firm, at 5s. per quarter. Cakes support the late advance.

Linseed.—English, sowing, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.; Baltic, crushing, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.; hempseed, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 7d. per quarter; Coriander, 12s. to 14s. per cwt. Brown mustard-seed, 8s. to 11s.; white ditto, 7s. to 10s.; and turps, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d. per bushel. English rapeseed new, 22s. to 23s. per last of ten quarters. Linseed cakes, English, 48s. 10s. to 49s. 10s. ditto, foreign, 48s. 10s. to 49s. 10s. per ton. Rape cakes, 45s. to 46s. 5s. per ton. Canary, 40s. to 42s. per quarter. English clover seed, red, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d.; white do., 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. of household ditto, 6d. to 7d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Average.—Wheat, 51s. 10d.; barley, 29s. 4d.; oats, 21s. 6d.; rye, 35s. 2d.; peas, 40s. 4d.; beans, 37s. 10d.

The Six Weeks' Average.—Wheat, 48s. 1d.; barley, 29s. 3d.; oats, 20s. 5d.; rye, 33s. 8d.; beans, 40s.; peas, 35s. 9d.

Duties.—Wheat, 1s.; barley, 1s.; oats, 1s.; rye, 1s.; beans, 1s.; peas, 1s.

Tea.—For all kinds of tea we have to report a very inactive demand. Prices, however, are supported. Common sound congou is worth 11½d. per lb. The stock in the United Kingdom is now 57,517,000 lbs., against 58,100,000 ditto at the corresponding period in 1852. Up to Saturday last duty was paid on 24,945,000 lbs., against 24,055,025 ditto, to the same time in 1852.

Sugar.—The demand for nearly all kinds of raw sugar has been in a sluggish state; nevertheless, we have scarcely any change to report in prices. Fine yellow Barbados has changed from 37s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; low to good, 34s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; good to fine yellow Mauritius, 35s. 6d. to 37s. 6d.; low to middling, 33s. 6d. to 35s. 6d.; good to fine brown, 31s. to 33s.; fine white Benares, 39s. to 39s. 6d.; low to good, 35s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; good to fine grocery, 39s. to 40s.; grocery Madras, 38s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods have commanded full prices, viz. from 45s. 6d. to 48s. 6d. per cwt. Crushed steady. The total clearances to the 23rd instant were 3,566,616 cwt., against 3,421,370 ditto in 1852.

Coffee.—This market has been firm throughout the week. In the general quotations scarcely any change has taken place. Good ordinary native Ceylon, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 5d. per cwt.

Rice.—All kinds have changed hands to a fair extent at full quotations. Fine white Bengal is worth 12s. per cwt.

Provisions.—We have had only a moderate sale for Irish butter, at barely the late advance in the quotations. Foreign parcels are firm. English steady, at 9s. to 10s. per cwt. for fine weekly Dorset; and 10s. to 12s. per dozen lbs. for fresh. Bacon is 1s. per cwt. dearer. Waterford sizeable, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; heavy, 6s. to 6s. 6d.; Limerick, 6s. to 6s. 6d. per cwt. In the value of other kinds of provisions scarcely any change has taken place.

Tallow.—A steady business is doing in this market. F. Y. C. on the spot is quoted at 51s. 3d. to 51s. 6d.; and for delivery during the last three months, 51s. per cwt. Town tallow, 49s. 6d. per cwt. net cash; rough fat, 2s. 10½d. per 8 lbs.

Oils.—Southern oil is firm, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Cocoa-nut and palm have given way 6d. to 1s.; but rape is 1s. dearer. Linseed, 29s. 6d. to 30s. on the spot.

Spirits.—The sale for rum is very firm, at extreme quotations. Brandy is active, and rather higher. Geneva and corn spirits are active.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; clover ditto, 4s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; and straw, 1½ to 1½ 16s. per load. Trade firm.

Coals.—Holywell, 18s. 6d.; West Hartley, 18s. 6d.; Riddell, 17s.; Eden, 17s. 6d.; Hutton, 17s. 6d.; Lambton, 17s. 6d.; Stewart's, 18s. 6d.; Cassop, 17s. 6d.; South Kellow, 17s. 6d.; Tees, 18s.; Cowpen, 17s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—The business doing in all kinds is limited, yet prices are freely supported. The duty is called £140,000. Mild and East Kent packets, 130s. to 180s.; Wols of Kent, 120s. to 140s.; Sussex, 115s. to 130s. per cwt. Parcels continue to arrive from the Continent.

Wool.—About 28,000 bales of wool have now changed hands at the public sales; but there are yet 32,000 more to come forward. Prices have ruled ½d. to 1d. per lb. below those obtained at the previous auctions.

Butter.—The supplies are seasonably good; nevertheless, a large business is doing, at from 3s. to 12s. per cwt.

Smithfield.—Very large supplies of each kind of fat stock having been on offer, the general demand has ruled heavy, at a decline in prices of fully 1d. per 8 lb.

Beef.—From 3s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb., to sink the offal.

Neat and Leadenhead.—The trade has been heavy, at depressed currencies:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 10d.; lamb, 4s. 10d. to 6s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d. per 8 lbs., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERRERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JULY 22.

DOWNING-STREET, JULY 18.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to give orders for the appointment of Henry Barkly, Esq., some time Governor of the colony of British Guiana, to be an Ordinary Member of the Civil Division of the Second Class, or Knights Commanders of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

ADMIRALTY, JULY 19.

Royal Marines: Second Lieutenant George Naylor to be First Lieutenant, vice William Hutchinson, cashiered.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

F. HARRISON, Chelmsford, Essex, grocer and tea dealer.

BANKRUPTCY.

THE GOODWOOD RACE PLATE.

The three superb prizes which have been run for during the week at Goodwood, are very interesting episodal compositions from English history: and the personages and incidents are characteristic and appropriate to the occasion for which they have been selected and designed.

The first of the three groups is a picturesque illustration of the old English sport of Hawking, in the reign of Henry VIII., in the account-books of whose 20th year a goshawk and two falcons are priced at £2, and five falcons and a tersil at £8. The incident selected by the designer, Mr. Alfred Brown, is the gallant Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, presenting a beautiful hawk to the Princess Mary, daughter of Henry VIII. This group has been beautifully executed in silver, by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell.

The second of the groups is from the chivalrous reign of Edward III., and represents the incident in which originated the escutcheon and motto of the Prince of Wales. The episode is thus related:—At the battle of Cressy the old King of Bohemia, who was blind, upon hearing that the French had lost the day, ordered his horse to be tied to the horses of two French knights, and then threw himself into the midst of the English army, where he was killed. It is said that the Black Prince took the feathers out of the helmet of the King, and that the Prince of Wales's escutcheon then first contained the three feathers and the motto, "Ich Dien." The group consists of three figures—of the King of Bohemia and the two knights. The aged and blind King is in the centre mounted, wearing in his helmet the plume now known as the Prince of Wales's Feathers. The two knights are preparing to mount their horses to fulfil his request. The action of the men and horses is appropriate and spirited, and the story is well represented. The group has been designed and modeled by Baron Marochetti, and beautifully manufactured in silver by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street.

The third group, designed by Mr. Cotterill, illustrates the surrender of Marshal Tallard to the Duke of Marlborough, at the Battle of Blenheim: the Marshal is presenting his sword to the victorious Duke;



HAWKING IN THE REIGN OF HENRY VIII.—THE EARL OF SURREY PRESENTING A HAWK TO THE PRINCESS MARY.



THE BLIND KING OF BOHEMIA.



SURRENDER OF MARSHAL TALLARD TO THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

ORPHANAGE AND ASYLUM FOR IDIOT CHILDREN, AT BALDOVAN, NEAR DUNDEE.

We are glad to perceive that the sympathy of the public with the privations of idiotic or defective children is extending itself to Scotland, where an Orphanage or Asylum for the reception of this hitherto neglected class was founded with Masonic honours on the 7th inst. The project of the erection and support of this admirable institution originated in the enlightened zeal and benevolence of Sir John Ogilvy, Bart., of Inverquhar, who, with his lady, has for several years taken a lively interest in the progress of the efforts now making to train the feeble minds, and otherwise to ameliorate the condition of the fatuous and imbecile. The site of the Asylum is on the grounds of Baldovan (the residence of Sir John Ogilvy), about four miles from Dundee, on the bank of a small stream called the Dighty, which runs within sixty feet of the front. The house will be sheltered by rising grounds presenting precipitous fronts of rock—from the north and east winds.

The front of the building comprises matron's apartments, a large gymnasium, and class-rooms for each sex. At the back are dining-rooms, lavatories, and commodious culinary offices. The upper floor contains four large and lofty dormitories; also six smaller bedrooms for boarders, with baths and every possible convenience. On this floor, also, are bed-rooms for the matron and domestics. Water is laid on to the top of the house; and every possible care has been taken to ensure perfect ventilation and drainage. The building is to be constructed of rubble stone, with Caen stone dressings; the roof covered with red and black



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the accessories are broken cannons and weapons strewed upon the ground. The portraiture and costume of the figures, and the anatomy of the horse are excellent. The capture is thus narrated:—Marshal Tallard—after having in vain applied for succour from the Marshal de Marsin, who, with the Elector of Bavaria, commanded on the left of the defeated army—was swept away in the flight of the French cavalry; and, being surrounded by the fugitives, was taken prisoner, near a mill, behind the village of Sonderen, not far from the Danube, by M. de Bornenburg, a Lieutenant-Colonel of the troops of Hesse, and Aide-de-Camp to the Prince of Hesse-Cassel. The Marquis de Montperon, General of Horse; MM. Teppeville, de Tilby, and de la Vallière, Majors-General; M. de la Messilière, St. Ponange, de Lignais, and other officers of note, were likewise made prisoners, and tendered their swords to the English Commander. This group has been ably executed in silver, by Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.—The twenty-third meeting of this association commences its sittings at Hull on Wednesday, the 7th of September. The first general meeting will be held on the evening of the same day, at eight o'clock; when the address will be delivered by Mr. W. Hopkins, M.A., F.R.S. The secretaries for the meeting are Mr. Henry Cooper, of the Hull Literary and Philosophical Society, and Mr. Bethell Jacobs, President of the Hull Mechanics' Institute. The committees of sections will meet daily from the 8th to the 13th September inclusive.

HOLYROOD PALACE.—Sir William Molesworth has agreed to an arrangement of a character very favourable for the public, with reference to the opening up of Holyrood Palace. One most important part is that the Palace will be open every Saturday without any charge. Improvements will also be made on the grounds; and, altogether, the alterations on the present system will be hailed as a great boon by the inhabitants of Edinburgh, as well as by strangers visiting the city.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY.—The magnificent hotel, now in course of erection by the directors of this company at their station at King's-cross, is rapidly drawing towards completion. Some idea may be formed of what this hotel will be when finished, when it is stated that it will be five stories high, 190 feet long, and 54 feet wide, exclusive of vaults and the necessary out-buildings.

plain tiles. Over the foundation-stone was placed a brass plate, with the following inscription:—

The Foundation Stone of this Building, erected by Sir John and Lady Jane Ogilvy, as an Asylum for the Treatment of Defective Children, was laid on the 7th day of July, 1853, by the Grand Lodge of Scotland: John Whyte Melville, Esq., of Bennoch, Deputy Grand Master Mason, officiating, assisted by all the Lodges in Dundee. Architects: Messrs. Coe and Goodwin, London. Builders: Charles and Alexander Cunningham of this parish.

The style of architecture which has been chosen for the Orphanage harmonises well with the picturesque site; being what is technically known as half-timbered. The walls are to be of squared rubble work with Caen stone dressings; the eaves will overhang à la cottage orne, and have ornamental supports. The internal arrangements have the approval of the benevolent Dr. Guggenbuhl, who has seen the plans.

The architects are Messrs. Coe and Goodwin, of London—the same gentlemen who designed the Dundee Infirmary; Messrs. Cunningham, of Downfield, have contracted for the masonry work; and Mr. Bower, of Maine, for the wright work.

A Bazaar and Fancy Fair were appointed to be held at Baldovan House, on Thursday last, in aid of the Orphanage funds.

We are happy to add that her Majesty and H.R.H. Prince Albert have signified their intention of bestowing their patronage on this excellent institution.

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